BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 27 JULY, 1839. No. 3259.

…with sail 28th Inst. Freight of Treasure and Light goods, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this Office, from persons willing to provide passage to England for the Crew of the H. C. Steam vessel Zenobia.

By order
G. JENKINS
Act. Assist. Supt. I. N.

Supt's. Office, Bombay, 25th July, 1839.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day commenced business here, as a Merchant & Commission Agent.

DONALD DAVIDSON.

3. Prince Street Columbo 1st. July 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of *Joseph Fernandes*, late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, within the Jurisdiction of the said Court, may be granted to *Maria Antonia Fernandes*, the widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated at Bombay, this 18th day of July, 1839.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH,
Petitioner's Proctor.

SUPREMA CORTE.—Tendo se Recorido a Suprema Corte da Judicatura de Bombaim, que a Carte de Administraçaó dos Bens, Dereitos e Creditos de defuncto *Joseph Fernandes*, habitante desta Ilha de Bombaim entre poder da mesma Corte seja consedido *a Maria Antonia Fernandes*, Viuva do ditto defuncto; todes as pessoas concernente neste estado, ficaó por este informados.—Datado em Bombaim hoje 18 de Julho 1839.

G. WILLIAMS LEECH,
Procurador de Testamento.

MR. WAGHORN.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that he expects to be able to dispatch a Steamer with a Packet for England, viâ the Persian Gulph, on Thursday the 1st of August next.

It is requested, that letters and dispatches, public and private, for this Packet, may be made as small and light as possible.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt*

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1839.

With reference to the above notification, the undersigned, as agent for Mr. Waghorn, begs to intimate, that he is prepared to register letters &c. to be forwarded to Europe, through Mr. W's. Agency, on the terms specified below.

Letters, Newspapers and Parcels can only be received on payment of these charges, which guarantee their transmission, at Mr. W's. expence, from any port in the Red Sea or Persian Gulph, at which they may be landed, to Alexandria, from whence they are forwarded by the French, Austrian, or Falmouth Packets, as may be judged most adviseable to ensure despatch. The Post Office charges must also be paid.

JOHN HANNAY.

Courier Office, Bombay 22d July 1839.

MR. WAGHORN'S CHARGES.

WEIGHT.	CHARGE
Letters, if weighing less than one sicca weight or tola..	Rs. 1
and for every additional sicca weight.....	" ½
Law Papers, Vouchers, &c. not exceeding 3½ tolahs....	" 1
if not exceeding 6 tolahs.....	" 1½
ditto 9 ditto.....	" 2
For every additional 3 ditto.....	" ½
News and other Printed papers, not exceeding 3½ tolahs	" ½
if not exceeding 6 tolahs.....	" 1
ditto 9 ditto.....	" 1½
ditto 12 ditto.....	" 1
for every additional three tolahs.....	" ½
Parcels not containing Letters or Newspapers, per lb..	" 10

POST OFFICE CHARGES.

A Letter weighing ½ of a Tola to be charged 9 Ans.
Do. 1½ Tola 1 Rupee
Do. 2 Tola 1 Rupee 10 Ans.
Do. 2½ " 2 Rupees.
and upon every additional ½ of a Tola 9 Ans. "

SODA WATER.

ROBERT FRITH, the original manufacturer of *Soda Water* at this Presidency, in returning thanks for the extensive support he has enjoyed for the past ten years from his Friends and the Public, begs to intimate that he has received "*Per Thomas Coutts*" a powerful *Soda Water* Machine and Apparatus, constructed on improved principles which his long experience has enabled him to suggest, with which he is now empowered to manufacture Soda Water of unrivalled good quality, SOLD ONLY BY SPRAGUE AND Co. Chemists, Rampart Row.

N. B,—All Soda Water, manufactured by the above, have the brand S. F. and Co. on the corks under the tin.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1839.

A FEW TICKETS and Shares, warranted undrawn in the fifth day's drawing in the above Lottery are for sale with *Byramjee Nusserwanjee Dantra*, at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at.....	Rs.	200
Half Ditto.....	"	100
Quarter Ditto.....	"	50
One eighth Ditto.....	"	25

Terms, Cash.

The Sixth day's drawing took place on 19th Instant.

Rich State of the Wheel.

1 Prize of....			Rs.	50,000
1 Ditto of.....			,,	20,000
2 Ditto of....	5,000	each....	,,	10,000
26 Ditto of....	1000	,, ... ,,		26,000
26 Ditto of....	500	,, ... ,,		13,000

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—will sell by public auction, on Monday next, the 29th instant, at their Rooms, Sundry articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Glass, and Queens Ware, a Sextant by Throughton, Quadrant, Spy Glass, wearing apparel, &c. &c. a small collection of Law Books of which Catalogues may be had.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE *Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay* beg to intimate to the Subscribers generally, that having applied to Government to be favored with a copy of the reply of the Honorable Court of Directors to their Memorial, which it was understood, from the best authority, had been decided on, in the event of its having arrived by the last packet;—they were informed that no despatch of the kind had been received by this Government, as appears by the annexed correspondence. The Committee, however, having the best grounds for believing, that a decision in substance as appeared in the "*Times*" Newspaper of 3d instant, and which is now republished, had been transmitted to the Government of India, have addressed that authority on the subject, supplying at the same time, every information, together with copies of the original list, as inserted in Sir R. GRANT's Charter, and of that forwarded to Calcutta on the 13th December last, so as to enable the Council to fulfil the instructions of the Hon'ble Court, and to pass the Charter without delay.

W. W. CARGILL, *Secretary.*

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Office of Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Bombay, 24th July, 1839.

To, L. R. REID ESQRE.
Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour, in the name of the Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay, to acknowledge your letter of 30th ultimo.

In reference thereto, I am instructed to state, that the Committee are assured, from private, but most authentic information, that distinct instructions have been transmitted, by the Honorable Court of Directors, to the Government of India, to pass, without delay, an act for incorporating the Proprietors of Stock, whose interests the Committee represent.

The Committee would therefore respectfully solicit, that, if any dispatch to this effect has been received from the Honorable Court. The Honorable the Governor in Council would be pleased to confer upon them the favour of a copy,—or that, if not, His Honor would submit their humble request to the Honorable the President in Council of India to be favored with a copy at His Honor's earliest convenience.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) W. W. CARGILL.
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th June, 1839.

No. 446 of 1839.
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
Finance.

To the Secretary to the Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th ultimo, and to request that you will acquaint the Provisional Committee that this Government has received no communication or instructions from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, relative to the passing of the Draft Act of Incorporation for the Bank of Bombay.

A copy of your letter will be sent to the Hon'ble the President in Council.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) L. R. REID.
Acting Chief Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5th July, 1839.

(*Extract from the Times of 3d July,* 1839.)

We have been favored with the substance of the orders of the Court of Directors, to the Government of India, dated the 10th May last, on the subject of the BOMBAY BANK, and have much pleasure in communicating the same for the information of the numerous parties interested.

The Court's letter is in reply to the Memorial of the Provisional Committee, forwarded through the Bombay Government, complaining against the proceedings of the Government of India, which are admitted to be at variance with their express orders, and their clearly implied intentions.

With regard to the parties to whom the Charter was to be given, the Court state that their dispatch of the 19th September, 1838, could leave no reasonable doubt, except between the claims of the original subscribers, and those who afterwards, with the design of obtaining a charter if possible, wished, in the event of failure, to establish a Joint Stock Bank without one.

Quotations and references are then made to the Court's original instructions, to prove that their intention was to grant the Charter to an existing body of proprietors on certain conditions, and not to a body of unknown individuals, and the plan of selling the Shares by public auction is stated to be highly objectionable.

Other instances of departure from the Court's orders are pointed out. For example, that the Bombay Bank should be established on the same principles as those sanctioned for the re-incorporation of the Bank of Bengal, and that except as to the amount of Capital, and the portion to be subscribed by Government, the provisions made in the letter of the 19th September 1838 were to be strictly adhered to. Several instances of departure from those noticed in the letter to the Bombay Government, by the Provisional Committee, of the 16th February last, are alluded to; such as the provisions for the increase of Capital, and the disposition of the new Stock, to the exception of acquisitions by succession, bequest, or marriage, from the operation of the provision of the amount of Stock to be held by an individual, and the substitution of Bombay, for India, in the clause fixing, the limits within which notes or Bills of the Bank shall be made payable.

In conclusion, it is directed that all that has been done in contravention of former orders may be forthwith rescinded, and that the orders of the 19th September 1838 be, without any variation or delay, carried into effect; more especially the condition that the Capital be paid up at once, and not by monthly instalments. An amicable arrangement is suggested of the claims of other persons who seceded from the body of Proprietors of the Joint Stock Bank, (but not of a Chartered Bank) before the receipt of the Court's first orders granting the Charter. In this no difficulty is anticipated, as, from the language of the Committee, it appears that no impediment, on their part, to such an arrangement, is likely to be offered.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome, highly bred Cape Horse, color dark brown, rising 5 years old, and about 15 hands high.

Also a pair of English Grey-Hounds. Apply to Messrs *Pollonjee Dhunjee* in the Fort.

NOTICE.—The BHAGWUT being ready for delivery, Subscribers are requested to apply to *the Proprietor of the Durpun* for the Copies they have subscribed for.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next, the 30th Instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 11 A. M., a quantity of Coarse Woollen Cloth, Pieces of unbleached Madapollams, an Invoice of colored and plain engravings, (large and small) a few articles of Plate, a very beautifully enamelled Geneva Watch, a Gold Venetian Chain and Sevigne, Ladies Gold Rings, and other articles of Jewellery. a few Oil Paintings, Household furniture, Cooking Utensils, Sundries, &c.

AT NOON.

Seventeen Casks of rejected Beer, and a few Casks of Swign.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

Bombay, 26th July, 1839.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOKS.

ON Monday next the 29th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, a valuable Invoice of Books, comprising the most esteemed Works in Science, Religion, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Anatomy, Surgery, Fine Arts, and General Literature.—Catalogues will be published and the Books on view from this date.

Those remaining unsold on Saturday, will be disposed of on the FOLLOWING WEDNESDAY, when the following Articles will likewise be sold positively without reserve, viz:—several Dinner Sets, an Invoice of spare tops and bottoms for Argand Lamps; two beautifully chased lacquered Pedestals, with rich cut Argand Lamps, a quantity of piece Goods, Cheese and sundry other Articles.

AT NOON.—A powerful Grey Arab Charger that has been in Harness, is about 8 years old and stands 14-2.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. have received for Sale on Commission, the following new works.

Laing's Tour.	Ellis's Madagascar.
Woman.	Fraser's Winter Journey.
Gift for all Seasons.	Crotchets in the Air.
Sir E. B. Head's Narrative.	Melton de Mowbray.
Our Wild Flowers.	Wild Sports of the West.
Babylon and Persepolis.	Maunder's Treasury.
Domestic scenes in Russia.	Heads of the People.
Mignan's Koordistan.	Memoirs of Banister.
Court Magazine.	Moore's Lalla Rookh.
Memoirs of a Field Officer.	Romance of the Harem.
Idler in Italy.	Horace Vernon.
Oriental Herald Nos. 11, 14, 15.	Records of the 1st Royal Regt'
Nicholas Nickleby Nos. 8, 12.	Ditto Ditto 3rd Drag. Guards.
Oriental Herald 1st and 2d vol.	Bingley's Ship Wrecks.
The Year Book of Facts.	Finden's Female Aristocracy.
Trial of the Heart.	Ryall's Conservatives.
Portraits of Children of the Nobility	Hood's Comic Annual.

FOR SALE,—at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co., the following Wines of superior quality.

Champaign ex Triumph.....	@	Rs.	36 per doz.
Sauterne.....	@	,,	16.... ,,
A small quantity of superior Port Wine...	@	,,	18.... ,,
,, ... ,, ...Madeira...	@	,,	24.... ,,
Sherry in Wood.....	@	,,	325 per Hhd·
From Todd and Bosanquit			
Sherry in Cases 3 dozen each.....	@	,,	22 per doz.
Champaign.....do..do.....	@	,,	35.... ,,
,, ... 6 ..do. Pints.....	@	,,	18.... ,,
From Monsr. B. Phelon.			
Claret in Cases 1 & 3 dozen qrts.....	@	,,	22 per doz.
,, ... 2 .....Pints.... ..@		,,	12.... ,,

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Meya Fuckoo bin Moolna Hussonloar* has contracted to sell to *Shaw Vissram Vairsey*, all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Doongry street, in Mandavee, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under (No. 178). Therefore any person or persons having any claim or demand by way or mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make known the same to *Messrs. Morgan and Armitage*, Attornies for the purchaser, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 26th July, 1839.

ખબર·ડીઆંથી·આપીએચજે—મીઆં.૫૪૬ ખીન·મુખનાં·હ્રશંન·લોર·એ·ધણીએ·ધેર· એક·જમીન·શાઠે·શાહા·વીશરામ·વેરશીને વેચાતુ·આપવાનુ·શાદુ·કીધુકે·તે·શ્રી·ખાહા રક્રોટ·માંડવી·આગાલ·કુંડારી·મોહોલામોજે· તથા·ક્રલેક્રટરનાં·ચોપડાનો·આંક ૧૭૮ મોજે —એ·કુપર·હરએક·લોક·અથવા·લાક્રોનો· ગીરવી·અથવા·વારશો·અથવા·ખીજી·ક્રાંક રીતનો·દાવો·અથવા·માંગણુ·પોચતુ·હોઈતો તેનાંઓને·જાણ·કરવેજે·આજથી·દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો·મીરશી·ખરશ·મારફીન·તથા·આર મીજે·ખરીદદાર·નાં·ધારાનાં·વકીલને·અહિર કરે—મુદતપછી·ક્રોજનો·દાવો·ક્રબુલ·કરશે· નહી—તારીખ ૨૬ મી·જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૯ *

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 27th July 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Goolboye*, the widow of *Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy, Tubbac*, deceased, has contracted to sell an apartment of the Chawl or range called Maka Tubbac's Chawl, with *Byramjee Hormasjee Golewalla*, Assessed No. 68., situated in Kunsarwadda, without the Fort. If any person or persons have any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, he. she or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to *Rustomjee Cowasjee Shroff*, at his residence in the former house of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Esq. without the Fort, thro' the notice of an Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else, he, she or they will be precluded therefrom,—Dated 24th July, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Dadoo Meya bin Fuckeer Mahomed Khote*, hath contracted with *Jewajee Manockjee Vacha*, to dispose of his 2 pieces of ground, in one piece of ground 10 small tenant Houses Standing thereon, situated at Cazee Syed or Coly Wadda Street and another 2 small Tenant Houses standing thereon, situated near Joolan Bunder in *Mahomed Syed Mookhree's Street*, both without the fort walls, Assessed No. 106. and a house in Furzundary ground, situated in *Bab deo Sultan Street* No. 48; if any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, inheritable right or otherwise they are hereby requested to make known the same to *Shapoorjee Poonjeejee Shroff*, at his shop, in the corner of Butcher street, without the fort, thro' the notice of an Attorney at Law, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 26th July, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1839.

No. 392.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Assistant Surgeon W. Hardy, of the Medical Establishment, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1839.

No. 394.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to pass the following Rules relative to the Transfer of Officers from the Line to the Non-effective branches of the service.

1st. All applications from Officers for removal to the Invalid Establishment must be submitted thro' the prescribed Military channels.

2nd. Officers who from age, wounds, or decline of health are Unfit for active service are, upon application to that effect, entitled to be removed from their Corps in their respective ranks to the Invalid Establishment.

3rd. The application must be supported by the following certificates.

Medical Certificate.

I——do hereby certify, that I have attended——during——and that to the best of my knowledge and belief he is permanently disqualified for the performance of further effective service, and that such disqualification has not been occasioned by intemperance or other irregular habits.

Signed——Regimental or Station Surgeon.
Countersigned——Superintending Surgeon.
Division.

Certificate of Character.

I do hereby declare, that I believe the conduct of——to have been at all times that of an Officer and a Gentleman.

Signed——
Commanding the Regiment or Station.
Countersigned——
Commanding the Division.

4th. When Officers have exchanged or been transferred from Corps, they must produce certificates of Character on the above from Officers Commanding the several Corps to which they were attached.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1839.

No. 395.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Captain H. James of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, and Ensign W. G. Arrow of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreters, the former to the Right Wing and the latter to the Left Wing of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders

Lieutenant J. M Glass, to act as Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, during the absence of Lieutenant Ayrton on duty to the Presidency.

Lieutenant R. H. Young of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, from the 4th ultimo, vice Hart promoted.

Lieutenant P. C. N Amicl, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Left Wing of that Regiment, from the 12th April 1839, while detached from Head Quarters.

Captain W. J. Ottley of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Interpreter to that Regiment, vice Marriott resigned.

No. 396.—The following promotions are made.

Regiment of Artillery.

Captain (Brevet Major) James Cooke to be Major, Lieut. (Brevet Captain) H. Steamford to be Captain, and 2nd Lieutenant E. Welland to be 1st Lieutenant, in succession to Willock deceased. Date of Rank, 8th July 1839

The undermentioned officer is to be ranked from the date specified opposite his name, vice Welland promoted.

	Rank in the Regiment	*Rank in the* Army.
2nd. Lieut. W. C. Outhwaite	8th July 1839	11th Dec. 1838

No. 397.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry, and as an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment. The Cadet is promoted to Ensign, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

No. 869 Mr. William Fleming Sandwith.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 6th July 1839.

No. 182 Mr. John Craig.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 6th July 1839.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1839.

No. 398.—Ensign Duncan Milne, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Commissariat Officer with the Force at Karrack, from the 26th ultimo, vice Creed, who resigns the appointment.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Sec. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1839.

No. 77.—1st Hospital Assistant A. Gonsalves, now doing duty in the Indian Navy, is placed at the disposal of the Major General in charge of the Forces, for Military duty, and 1st Grade Apprentice T. Blaney attached to the Bombay European Regiment, is promoted to 1st Hospital Assistant, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, vice Gonsalves.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1839.

No. 78.—Mr. Francis William Hopkins is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a Volunteer for the Indian Navy, from the 14th inst. the date of his arrival at Bombay.

No. 79.—Mr. Midshipman W. Shum has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his Rank, date of arrival, 14th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1839.

J. P. Willoughby Esqr. and Lieut. Col. E. M. Wood, to be Secretaries in attendance on the Hon'ble the Governor, during his Tour in the Deccan.

L. R. Reid Esqr. Acting Secretary to Government to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in the Secret, Political, and Judicial Departments.

W. S. Boyd Esqr. Acting Secretary to Government, to conduct Mr. Reid's duties in the General Department.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1839.

Mr. W. E. Frere, acting first assistant to the collector of Poona, is to be placed in charge of the pergunnas of Kheir and Mawul. This arrangement is to have effect from the 10th March last.

Mr. H. P Malet, first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Candeish, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the presidency, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1839.

Mr. H. E. Goldsmid, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 1st proximo, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Poona and to the presidency on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1839.

Mr. A. Spens, to act as Deputy Collector of Customs and Land Revenue at the Presidency until the return of Mr. Grant.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, Collector of Customs in Guzerat and the Concan, is allowed an extension, for seven days, of the leave granted to him on the 13th March last, for one month, which is to be considered as commencing from the 17th instead of 15th of April last.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend R. Ward, A. M. Junior Presidency and Garrison Chaplain, Acting Senior Chaplain, and the Reverend R. G Keays, A. M. Acting Chaplain at Ahmednuggur, Acting Junior Presidency and Garrison Chaplain from the date of the Reverend H. Jeffrey's embarkation for New South Wales.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1839.

The Reverend R. Ward, A. M. has been appointed to act as Archdeacon of Bombay.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act No. XIV. of 1835, to confer on Mr. A. Campbell, acting first assistant to the magistrate of Belgaum, the penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Act No. XIV of 1835, to confer the penal powers of a magistrate on the undermentioned gentlemen in the Poona collectorate.

Mr. W. Frere, acting first assistant to the magistrate of Poona.

Mr. J. N. Rose, ditto second ditto.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1839.

Mr. J. Little is allowed leave of absence for a period of two months, from the 2rd instant, to proceed to the Deccan on private affairs; and Mr. H. Beyts is appointed to act for that gentleman during his absence.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature, has been pleased to make the following appointments

Edward Davies Esq., acting master in equity, has been confirmed in the office of master in equity, from the 11th instant.

Charles Augustus West Esq. to be clerk of the court, for conducting the proceedings in small causes, from the 15th instant.

John Pascal Larkins Esq., to be attorney for conducting pauper causes, from the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. C. Sims, to be joint judge and session judge of Poona, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, to act as deputy register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, to be assistant judge and session judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. R. Stracey, to act as assistant judge and session judge at that station.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1839.

Lieutenant J. R. Keily, of the 20th regiment N. I. is appointed to act as assistant to the political agent in the Mahee Caunta, during the absence of Lieutenant Wallace on sick certificate.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt:*

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that he expects to be able to dispatch a Steamer with a Packet for England, viâ the Persian Gulph, on Thursday the 1st of August next.

It is requested, that letters and dispatches, public and private, for this Packet, may be made as small and light as possible.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1839

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that a Steamer will be despatched for Aden and Suez, with a Mail for England, on Monday the 16th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.—*Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1839.

BOMBAY TIMES—24TH JULY.

At a Special General Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Town Hall, on Saturday the 20th July 1839.

PRESIDENT.

The Honorable Sir JAMES RIVETT CARNAC, *Bart.* Governor of Bombay, and Patron, in the Chair.

The Revd. John Wilson, D. D. *President*

The Honorable James Farish, } *Vice Presidents.*
Colonel Thomas Dickinson, }

J. H. Crawford, Esq.	Dr. James Burnes, K. H.
Revd J. Stevenson, D. D.	W. C. Bruce, Esq.
Dr. James Bird.	Colonel E. M. Wood,
A. Montifiore, Esq.	Captain Harris,
W. Gray, Esq.	C. Morchead, Esq. M. D.
W. Edmond, Esq.	P. LeGeyt, Esq.
Ensign J. S. Aked.	Joseph Glen, Esq.
Lieutenant Robinson.	G. Noton, Esq.
L. R. Reid, Esq.	C. Cracroft, Esq.
D. Miller, Esq.	W. Henderson, Esq. &c. &c.

Revd. J. M. Mitchell, } *Visitors.*
Captain F. Lushington. }

A. B. ORLEBAR, Esq. *Secretary.*

The minute of the last meeting having been read by Mr. Orlebar, the Honorable the Governor addressed the Meeting as follows:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I have accepted, as you have been informed, the distinguished honour which you have proposed for me; but while I have done so I am fully sensible that I possess no personal merits to call forth the distinction which you have conferred upon me. I am fully sensible that my only claim is founded on the public situation which I happen to hold among you. Let me, however, assure you, Gentlemen, that I accept office with the determination never to be wanting in zeal, at least, for the cause of your society. I had formerly the honour of being numbered amongst its members, when it was denominated the Bombay Literary Society, and since my nomination to the Government of Bombay, I have had my eye on this institution, and have aspired to the pleasure of being again ranked among its friends As a member of the Council of the Royal Asiatic Society, it has frequently been my good fortune to hear distinguished members of that society extol the labours of the members of the Bombay Branch, and express the highest admiration of their literary researches. I express my deliberate conviction, founded on no insignificant grounds, that the labours of this society, combined with those of the sister institution in Bengal, have given stimulus to oriental literature in Europe, and received a taste for investigations connected with the East.

For myself, I need only repeat, in accordance with the statement which I have already made to your worthy President, that, for every reason, and particularly for the sake of literature, and for the honour of Bombay, I shall most anxiously seek to promote the objects of this society: personally, as I have said, I possess no qualification enabling me materially to advance these great purposes, but placed, as I accidently am, as the head of this Presidency, it may frequently be in my power to further your objects. Opportunity will best evince whether or not your wishes, when it is in my power to fulfil them, shall meet with prompt and zealous compliance.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, the President, then rose and addressed his Excellency as follows.—

HONORABLE SIR.—I have been charged to communicate to your Excellency the expression of our deep-felt gratitude for the favour which you have conferred upon us by accepting the office of Patron of this Society. We have every reason to believe, from what we have long known respecting your views, and the assurances which you have now conveyed to us, that the countenance which your Excellency will extend to us, will be not merely that of name and form, but of enlightened assistance and efficient support.

It would be presumption in us to pretend to excite a zeal in behalf of our Society, of which your Excellency has given us the warmest assurance, or to call forth a generosity which, we are all convinced, is eager to find its own expression. As I have been requested by the Society, however, to bring before your Excellency's notice some of the public claims which it has to the consideration of the Government, I am sure that your Excellency will pardon me when I very briefly advert to them. They are connected with our library, our museum, and the general objects of our literary research.

The extent of our library has we doubt not, already struck your Excellency's attention. It is unequalled, it is supposed, in the British possessions in the East. At any rate, Principal Mill, late of Bishop's College, than whom, amongst Europe's

...ter a close survey of it, and a careful inspection of it's catalogue, "We have got nothing like this in the city of Palaces,---nothing like this on the banks of the Ganges." Our collection of books embraces every department of knowledge. We have here not merely the fugitive authorship of this century, with which we have been amply furnished by our English booksellers; but we have copies of many of the standard works in literature, science, philosophy, history, and theology, to which the most laborious and inquisitive student has occasion to refer. Many of the works classed under these heads were specially selected by our illustrious founder, Sir James Mackintosh; and not a few of them,—in the purchase of which we lately expended the considerable sum of one thousand pounds,—were recommended to our notice by our distinguished ornament, General Vans Kennedy. Our library, if we overlook occasional donations from individuals, learned societies, the East India Company, and the local Governments, has been purchased from our own resources; and in calling it into existence, in a land so distant as this from the favoured abodes of civilization, we humbly conceive we have conferred a great blessing on the community. When we consider the facilities which it affords to the literary and scientific research of our countrymen in this Presidency, and to the practical application of the arts to public work, we cannot but feel that it has peculiar claims on public patronage, and especially in those higher departments where the popular desire for information exists in the smallest strength. It has received favours from the Government in by-past days, which we most cordially acknowledge, as in the presentation, by the Honorable Mr. Elphinstone, of a copy of the large collection of Sanskrit manuscripts bequeathed to the East India Company, by the late Dr. John Taylor, and others procured in Guzerat by Colonel Miles, and in the appropriation to the Society, by Sir John Malcolm, of the splendid rooms in which it is now accommodated; and we are persuaded that your Excellency will not fail to visit it with your favourable regard, when opportunities are collected. In particular, we should like to see enriched. Manuscripts in the learned languages of India, which were principally multiplied and preserved through the patronage of native princes, are very speedily disappearing in all parts of the country; and though, as far as their moral effects on our native subjects are concerned, we may have no great reason to lament their passing into oblivion, we should try to secure specimens of them, as illustrative of the history of the errors of the human mind, and explanatory of much which strikes us as curious in the manners, and customs, and habits, and opinions of the interesting people among whom we are called to sojourn.

We are sorry that our museum is principally inviting as far as unoccupied space is concerned. We have only a few interesting specimens in Natural History and Antiquities; but their number, we doubt not, would be speedily encreased, had we, like the Asiatic Society of Bengal, any public resources to enable us to make occasional purchases, and to secure a right conservation of our collections. There is no good reason why our museum should not, in a few years, be filled with the *opima spolia* of the East; not the acquisition of dishonesty and of violence, like those which adorned the shrine of Jupiter Feretrius in Rome, but the free-will offerings to science of her own devoted sons.

We understand that Ensign Stanley, of the 5th Regiment N. I. succeeds Captain Le Messurier, of the 23d, as Aid-de-Camp to Major General Salter, C. B., Commanding the Poona Division of the Army.

A letter from a Correspondent at Rajcote informs us of the death of Lieut. Jessop, of the 12th Regt N. I, on the 10th instant, while en route to Porebunder, to which place he was proceeding for the recovery of his health.

This casualty promotes Ensign Wood, (now on furlough to Europe) to the rank of Lieutenant.

By Major General Sir J. F. Fitzgerald, K. C. B.

20th July 1839.

With the sanction of Government, the following reliefs of Corps will take place during the ensuing cold season, unless otherwise ordered:—

Regiments.	*From.*	*To.*
8th Regiment N. I....	..Satara..	..Baroda.
11th Regiment N. I....	..Bhooj..	..Ahmedabad.
12th Regiment N. I....	..Rajcote..	..Bombay.
14th Regiment N. I....	..Ahmedabad....	..Rajcote.
16th Regiment N. I....	..Bombay..	..Satara.
20th Regiment N, I....	..Baroda..	..Bhooj.

22nd July 1839.

Captain J. S. Leeson, of the 4th Troop Horse Artillery, is attached to do duty with the Head Quarters of the Brigade at Poona, until the season will permit of his proceeding to join his Troop on Field Service.

The Commander of the Forces is pleased to authorize the issue of 5 days subsistence money each, to 5 rejected Recruits for the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to enable them to return to their native villages.

23d July 1839.

Captain J. T. Leslie, is transferred from the 1st Battalion Artillery to the 1st Troop Horse Brigade, vice Cocke promoted, and directed to join on being relieved at Karrack by an Artillery Officer, whose name is directed to be immediately submitted by the Commandant of Artillery.

Ensign W. F. Sandwith, lately admitted to the Service, is attached to do duty with the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, until further orders, and directed to join

Stratford Powell, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

FROM THE CHABOOK

There is no end to discovery. We hear that an intelligent European has demonstrated, that the powder or refuse from the coals, required for the Steam vessels, of which no use can be made, may by a particular process, be converted into Bricks, and that these Bricks, upon trial, have been found to yield a heat surpassing that of the original coals and occupying less room. The scheme is to be fairly tested, and we understand that the Government has agreed to provide the Projector with tools, to bear the expence, and to allow him to carry on his operations in the Dock yard. The patriotism, assiduity and skill, of such a person as this, ought not to go unrewarded, and we trust that the fruits of his sense will spring forth profitably.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

July 23rd Bt. Capt. Blood, H. Artillery from Poonah.
" Do. Capt. J. G. Hume, 10th Rt. N. I. from New South Wales.

DEPARTURE.

July 25th Ensign A. Price 4th Rt. N. I. to Deckan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th inst. At Ruttnagherrie, the Lady of J. G. Lumsden Esq. C. S. of a daughter.

Fort George, July 23rd The Lady of Captain Lechmere, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Poona, on the 24th inst. Sir J. W. Awdry, to Frances Ellen, second daughter of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

July 24th Brig Hamido, I. C. Batta, Master, from Columbo 20th June 1839.

Passengers.—Capt. and Mrs. Hume, 3 Native Servants, 2 European Seamen.

DEPARTURES.

23rd The East India Company's Brig of war Euphrates, Lieut. R. Ethersey Comde. to Aden.

Passengers.—Lieut. F. Ayrton to Aden, Lieut. Porter I. N. to England.

24th Barque Broad Oak, Joseph McCay, Master, to Liverpool.

Do. Barque Fanny, J. S. Donahoy, Master to China.

Passengers.—J. Luige, Mr. Salvatare.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N..	Bushire ..	1st Augt.
Ditto	ditto	Suez and Aden....	10th Sept.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co....	China....	5th Augt.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co....	Bordeaux .	
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co..	Liverpool.	1st Augt.
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormasjee....	China.	
Triumph	Remington & Co.....	Wampoa & Sengapoor	2d Augt.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co...	Liverpool.	10th Augt.
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Stewart & Co..	London ..	5d do.
Thetis	Dirom Carter & Co ..	Ditto.	1st Augt.
Hector	Edmond, Bibby & Co..	Columbo..	28th July.
Eamont	Frith & Co.....	Penangae.	Ditto
Malmoody	Manockjee Jedjeebhoy.	Madras....	end of July.
Lady Wilmot Horton.	Bhicajee Rustomjee..	Zanzibar..	
Ida	Frith and Co.....	Trincomallie....	28th July
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co..	Liverpool	in all Augt.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co...	Calcutta..	1st Augt.
Caledonia	McGregor B. & Co...	Liverpool.	Quick desp.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co...		
John Denniston	Grey & Co.....	Calcutta..	28th July.
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Sir Herbert Compton..	Cursetjee Cawjee & Co		
Lady Grant	KhemchundMotichund.		
Futtay Rahimoo	Hajee Jaikudya.....		
Swallow	Skinner & Co.....	Calcutta..	with desp.
Demarara Packet....	Frith & Co.....	London ..	15th Augt.
Glenoig	Dirom Carter & Co....	China	in all Augt.

...will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " Indus.
" " " Zenobia.
" " " Berenice.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
" " " Sloop of War Elphinston.
" " " Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
" " " Ditto.....ditto Maldiva at do.

Country Vessels.—Cambridge, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares. Brig Grab Caudry, Patamber Savoy, Jeune, Earl of Clare, Ardaseer. Fazerabany, Narsew, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Helen, Ruby Hydrooze, Ardaseer, Regis, Soobrow, and Mary Gordon.

Arab—Ship Tauze
American—Barque A. Gracie.
His Highness Imaum of Mascut—Brig of War Tauze.
Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.—Brig Nasery.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
Colombo		London ..	10th March
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co....	do.. ..	14th April
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.....	do.. ..	20th May
Isabella	Dirom C. & Co.....	do.. ..	10th April
Herculean	Do.....	do.. ..	20th May
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co..	Liverpool..	20th May
Kingston	W. N. & Co.....	do.. ..	13th April
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co...	do.. ..	27th April
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	do.. ..	14th May
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co..	Llanelly..	in Feb
Ruteshire	Skinner & Co.....	Clyde.. ..	1st May
Buckinganshire	D. & M. Pestonjee....	St. Aust	
Severn	.....	Bordeaux.	
Paquet d'Havana	.....	Calcutta..	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co..	Rio.. ..	1st Jan
St. Guaites	.....	Lisbon....	2nd Feb
Lindy Fevershan	Higginson & Co.....	London ..	Early July.
George Canning	Foster & Co	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co..	do.	end of May.
Herald	Ritchee S. & Co.....	do.	1st June.
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee....	do.	end of May.
Berkshire	.....	do.	in August.
Owen Glendower	.....	do.	25th May.
Niagra	.....	Shields.. ..	3d do.
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co..	do.	end June.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Mill & Co....	do.	1st do.
Grace	W. Nicol & Co.....	do.	
Regular	Ritchie & Co..	do.	20th May.
Hero	W. A. & Co	Clyde	25th do.

From Sinnapore—Asia Felix, and Malabar.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Harbinger, Cavendish Ben tinck, Betsey and Futta Salam.

HIGH WATER TABLE 27th July, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	11 41	12 0
Sunday	0 19	0 39
Monday	0 58	1 18

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.---July 13.

Army of the Indus.—Our intelligence direct from Candahar is up to the 10th ultimo. The troops were to move on the 15th towards Cabul; and we perceive by a *Suplement* to the *Dehli Gazette*, they marched in three detachments, on that and the two following days. Shah Soojah, Mr. Macnaghten, and the escort left, with the 2nd column, on the 16th. The 48th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, a Troop of the Shah's Artillery, a Regiment of his Infantry, and Cap. Anderson's Rissallahs of horse, remain to garrison Candahar. The treasure had reached in safety: of the twenty-two lacs, three and a half had been detained at Quettah, and eighteen and a half had been received at Candahar. Considering all things, the safe arrival of so large a sum was not the least fortunate of events.

The troops had been sickly at Candahar, and it was found necessary to remove the sick of the European Regiment into huts; only four deaths however had accurred during the mouth—all of dysentery. The heat in the middle of the day is described as most oppresive, the thermometer reached 110 *inside* the tents,

Major Todd had taken with him three Artillery Officers—Captains Sanders and Abbott and Lieutenant Shakespear—on his Misson of Friendship to His Majesty Shah Kamran. A good deal of privation continued to be experienced, but it was hoped that supplies would now be received by the Punjaub route. The attention of merchants and shopkeepers should be turned in that direction, as the Parsees were unable to follow the Army through the Beloochee country. Wine is only to be seen at the tables of the Commander in Chief and the Envoy. Many of the reports of the distress of the Army, it appears, have been greatly exaggerated. Some indeed have suffered much (Officers especially), having nothing left but the clothes on their backs; supplies of grain were latterly becoming so plentiful, that the Army expect again to be put on full rations.

AGRA UKHBAR July 13.

The Army Commenced its march from Candahar to Cabool on the 15th ultimo. The following was the order of the march. The Commander-in-Chief and Staff, the Cavalry Brigade, Sappers and Miners, two Troops of Horse Artillery, Camel Battery, and 1st Brigade of Infantry, composed the leading Division and marched on the 15th.

On the 16th, the Shah with his Contingent and Troop of Bombay Horse Artillery would follow, and on the 17th, the remainder of the Army, with the exception of the Force left to hold Candahar. This was to consist of the 48th Regiment Native Infantry, Captain Timmins's Troop of Horse Artillery and Macan's Horse.

Provisions were still scarce, and owing to the presence of the Bombay Troops, no part of the Force could be put on full allowance. Sir John Keane, we hear, has been most severely reproved by the Goveror General for taking this Division with him, and if the Bengal Division were sufficient to put down all opposition—very justly so. But weakened as it has been by draughts for different posts, this is a question circumstances can alone decide.

The Troops were sickly from excessive heat, but as they approach Cabool, they will find relief from this. For further accounts, we refer to our Correspondence and Selections.

The quiet which has followed Runjeet's death, has disappointed the expectations of many of our political seers, and we confess our own, but we fear it is only temporary. By letters from Simla, we learn, that an Agent from Sher Singh---a Sikh calling himself Colonel Mohun Lal,---has been to wait on the Governor General, with the avowed object of sounding His Lordship, regarding the succession to the Lahore Guddee. He was also charged with letters of introduction to the principal official men about His Lordship, with a similar purpose. He left Simla on the 30th ultimo, before the Rajah's death was known. That he received no encouragement is clear, but this will very little influence Sher Singh's proceedings, and as he is a far abler person and more popular than his brother Kuruk Singh, we can scarcely doubt that he will make an effort to supplant his brother. Such a course will bring him into collision with us, guaranteeing as we do, the succession of Kuruk Singh, though in our position the most rational policy would be, to let them exhaust their strength against each other, and then step in as mediators. The great cause of all our conquests in India was never more active, than it will be in a short time in the Dooab.

We also learn that Raja Deean Singh is favourable to Sher Singh, and that every Chief of influence is far more disposed to intrigue and disturbance than to a peaceable order of things. So far indeed is this shewn, that if we can rely upon our information, nearly 1,000 Sikhs have already fallen in mutual broils.

We have taken from the *Delhee Gazette* a short account of the last moments, and funeral rites of the Old Raja. They are both in character; the remorse and superstition of the worn out old Chief, and the inhuman brutality of his subjects, a set of ignorant and fanatic barbarians. Eleven wretches were burned with the inanimate body of the Raja, and considerable as the number was, we confess, we would not have much disliked to have seen Deean Singh, prove his affected zeal for his master, by adding himself to the number, which he was, it is said, with great difficulty prevented doing.

Colonel Wade since the desertion of the Sikhs has been obliged to stockade himself with his small party in the entrance of the Khyber Pass. The defection will leave Dost Moohummud free to act against Sir J. Keane, should it be his object to try force. So much for the value of a Sikh alliance.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—July 8.

We have received Mauritius papers to the 4th ultimo—the only arrivals, and departures since the last advices are, the *Mary Mallaby*, Heyness from London the 7th March; and *Thomas Blyth* Cowley, and *Mary Imrie*, Boyd, both for London.

Although it has been announced that Colonel Sutherland had determined on the reduction of Maun Singh to a state of compliance with our demands, and that the Resident had applied to Lord Auckland for the aid of Troops to produce this result, or to compel the Rajput to the hazard of self-defence, we are not aware that the detail of the Forces thus put in requisition has been published. The following may be depended on, as we have obtained the intelligence from a quarter which enables us confidently to state that the authority for it is unquestionable. Colonel Sutherland has called for two Regiments of Cavalry, one of European Infantry, six of Native Infantry, as strong a detachment of Horse and Foot Artillery as may be disposable, together with a heavy battering traia—the whole to be in readiness by September, so as to reach Joudpoor by October. It appears that, at the last interview Rajah Maun Singh was closetted with Colonel S. for the better part of the day, and agreed to concede every point that was exacted. No sooner, however, was the Resident's back turned, than the infatuated Chief undid his own work by a positive refusal to put his promises in execution. Our informant says that, personally, Maun Singh is not ill-disposed to the fulfilment of his promises; but that he is completely in the hands of his Gooroo, and other Naths, (Goossains) whose influence over him has led to his vacillation and abandonment of pledge: and that he hopes to evade the punishment due to his duplicity, by throwing any blame that may attach, upon their shoulders. Drawing his belief of this from the fact that the Mooktear of Kotah (Zalim Singh) received all the credit for services rendered by that State to the British Government from 1800 to 1820, he conceives that, in like manner, his ministers may be made responsible for his conduct, without experiencing a visitation in propriâ personâ. The nomination of Colonel Sutherland to the Commissionership in Rajputana, taught us to expect that instead of the temporizing policy persisted in by his predecessor, there would be introduced more vigorous and decided measures: and this the Rajah will now learn to his cost. Maun Singh has a large and well equipped body of horse, with abundant troops of other descriptions. To the former, the plains around Joudpoor would afford excellent opportunity for displaying their powers, if he has resolution enough to dare the risks of a conflict: but it was after all anticipated that his fighting face would be laid aside, as soon as he ascertained that our Governmant was earnest in its intention to bring him to reason. We are given further to understand, that the presence of so strong a Corps as the one required by Col. S. will have its full effect in humbling the pride of other pugnancious neighbours in Rajwara, who, though jealous enough of each other, would willingly unite in opposition to our supremacy, if the force about to be employed were, from the smallness of its numbers, incompetent to the task of subduing their refractory spirit. The extremest credulity reigns in this part of India. in respect to affairs in Afghanistan---it being the general opinion that, Dost Mahommed, assisted by a Russian and Persian force, will eventually *beat us* back, and follow up his blow by an immediate invasion of Hindusthan. Our quiet entry into Candahar has not tended to shake this conviction. They point to the success of Shah Soojah, in his recovery of Cabul on two occasions: (1804 and 1834) and boast that, notwithstanding, he was signally defeated in his farther advance. This is so like the character of natives who look up to their Chiefs as independent, that we place the firmest reliance on the assurance: and perhaps nothing short of ruin at their own door will make them sensible of the folly by which their leaders are impelled. There is little doubt but that the Rajputs would rejoice on any disaster happening to the Army West of the Indus: and that it would be received by them, if left uninterrupted in the execution of their wishes, as the auspicious moment for a combined and serious resistance. It is high time that these notions should be put at rest for ever.

We regret to observe that the Court of Directors continue their insensate opposition to the establishment of the comprehensive plan of Steam Communication with India. It seems to be inconceivable why they should so long persevere in systematic opposition to a measure not only fraught with general advantage, but teeming with benefits peculiarly applicable to themselves, in as much as it is conducive to the improvement of the resources of their empire---to the amelioration of the condition of their subjects---and to the vast increase to their revenue---a consideration to which, it has ever been surmised, that they are keenly alive. It seems so absurd---so tinctured with insanity, that we cannot help coming to the conclusion that they are what would be called in Scotland "*demented*," in fact, that their reign is about to close---and that we must apply to our excellent good masters of Leadenhall, the saying "Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat!!!"—*Calcutta Courier. July* 9,

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We are happy to learn that the *Water Witch* is to be detained a day or two, as it will enable the Bombay letters to reach this in time—to be despatched by her. The question of her touching at Ceylon must have been, if ever it really was, entertained without taking into consideration the object of employing her---for, at this season of the year, her Passage would have been so much prolonged by it that it would have been the more prudent plan even to have trusted to the acknowledged deficient means of communication via Bombay. We believe that it would add at *least* a fortnight to the passage, from this to Aden, to touch at Ceylon.—*Calcutta Courier July* 11,

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BENGAL HURKARU.---July 8.

The Shiping Reports, since our last, have announced the following arrivals; viz. the *Nymph*, McGowan, from China 13th May and Singapore 16th June; the *Indian Queen*, Shreeve, from Moulmein 16th June; the *David Malcolm*, Malcolm, from Moulmein 28th June, and the *Graham*, Allan, from the Mauritius 4th June, and Madras 3d July.

We received yesterday, China papers to the 29th of April, the contents of which have been anticipated by the papers of a later date, last received. Maulmain papers to the 19th June and Singapore journals to the 13th of the same month, likewise reached us yesterday, but we have no space to-day for extracts. Reports of warlike preparations on the part of the Burmese, still continued to be received at Moulmain, and it is said, that the common topic of conversation among the people at Beling, is the approach of a war with the English.

The *Singapore Press* states, that the accounts received by the *Nymph*, do not corroborate the intelligence previously received, of the intention of Capt. Elliott to prevent the access of British shipping to Whampoa, but that the Superindendent has promised to address such a letter to the Canton authorities before leaving the *country*, as will make the factories too hot to hold any British subject, or, indeed, any other foreigner. The Siamese are following the example of the Chinese, and are seizing and confiscating opium, and fulminating edicts to purify the land of the baneful drug. They also threatened to invade the state of Calantan. The French ship *Denise*, Captain Thibout, was treacherously attacked by a body of Malays, at the port of Soosoo, on the West Coast of Sumatra, by whom the Captain was slain and the vessel plundered.

We have received a letter, dated Port Essington March, 1839, announcing the loss of the ship *Orantes* of 452 tons, commanded by Joseph Short, in coming out of the said port on the 18th of December last. She struck on the sunken coral reef seven miles from Vashon Head, and filled so fast, in spite of the incessant working of four pumps, that the Captain was constrained to run her on shore, to save the lives of the people. In three quarters of an hour from the time of striking, she was nearly full of water. Our correspondent states., that the Captain did not receive the assistance which should have been afforded him, from the ships lying at Port Essington, and particularly complains of the conduct of Lieut. Stanley, of the brig-of war *Britomart*.

The *Orantes* accompanied the expedition from Sydney to the new Settlement with stores.

By a notice in the Bombay *Times Extra* of the 22d ultimo we learn, that the Post-Master-General at that Presidency has announced, that a Mail will be open until 1 p. m. of the 1st inst., "for the reception of letters to be transmitted to Calcutta for dispatch by the Clipper proceeding thence to Suez on the 14th proximo."

Either the Post Master General or the Editor of the *Times* has made a mistake. The clipper *Water Witch* goes to *Aden* not to Suez; and the date fixed is the 12th not 14th. We hope the Bombay mail may not arrive a day too late.

No Postage will be charged on Letters to Europe by the *Witch*, Government considering the vessel as employed in lieu of a steamer, and therefore putting it on the same footing in respect to the Mails.

The Steamer *Satallite*, consigned to Messrs. Bruce, Shand and Co. of this city, sailed from Greenock on the 2d April. She was to steam to Madeira and pursue her voyage under canvas ---*July*. 9.

We see by an announcement in another column, that "The Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased, to antedate the Commission of Col. G. W. Walker, of the 21st Fusiliers, to the 5th June, 1829.

"His Excellency has been likewise pleased to promote Colonel G. W. Walker, of the 21st Fusiliers, to the rank of Major-General, by Brevet, in the East Indies only. Date of Commission 10th Jan., 1837."

There will be no scarcity of General Officers in India for some years to come, although there may be a deficiency of Lieutenant-Colonels with their Regiments.

Major-General Walker is, we perceive, a Queen's Brevet Colonel of 10th Jan., 1837, the precise date of the *Fane* Brevet Commission of Major General.---*Ibid.*

Our morning cotemporary, yesterday gave us his promised review of the Governor-General's North Western policy, in a long but able editorial article. In it, he adheres, with great fidelity, to his original opinions. He continues to assert our right, derived from the peculiarity of our position in this country, to invade independent nations and to dethrone this and set up that ruler, whenever it suits our interest or comes within the limits of that most elastic and pliant principle---political expediency. Starting, therefore, from this point, he candidly discards justice or honesty as at all necessary guides in our treatment of our neighbours, and in practical application of this doctrine, holds the relative moral claims (if we may so call them,) of Shah Sooja and Dost Mahomed on our support as immaterial. It is enough for us to ascertain which of the two will best answer our purpose in attaining a particular object.

But if these qualities were worthy of estimation by Indian statesmen, he seems to be of opinion, from a perusal of the state papers, that Dost Mahomed has the best case of the two---that he became an involuntary opponent from our refusal to pledge our protection against the designs of Persia, and to urge Runjeet Singh to the restoration of *Peshawer*, and was regularly driven into a corner. In this opinion we concur; but we hold in utter condemnation the plea of expediency, which he advocates as justifying the use of force against independent countries---a plea, however, more pardonable in the mouth of our cotemporary than it would be in that of the Governor-General; inasmuch, that the latter professes to belong to the political party, whose eloquent and indignant declamations made the roof of St. Stephens ring on the Danish fleet affair. We do not wish, however, to raise up a discussion on the *vexata questio* of international rights and obligations; nor will we now venture to decide to whom belongs the chief merit of attempting to foil the intrigues of Russia---whether to Lord Auckland or Sir John McNeil---but we would wish the Editor of the *Englishman* to turn his attention to what would have been the most eligible mode of effecting that purpose---to consider whether, as regards the character of the parties, and our own financial and political strength, it would not have been more prudent to have made the *de facto* rulers of Candahar and Cabul our instruments against Persia and Russia, than to have involved ourselves with an *imbecile* like Shah Sooja. It strikes us, that the who'e of the papers indicate the facility of rivetting to our interests the Ameer and the Sirdars at comparatively a small expense of men and arms, as far as their own feelings, wishes, national and religious prejudices went---the latter perhaps slightly modified by the Persian relations of Dost-Mahomed individually---but that the influence of Runjeet Singh, pressed like an incubus on the councils of Simla, and all considerations were sacrificed to preserve his good will. The result hitherto has shewn how little he deserved such favor at our hands. But it would be unfair to test the merits of any policy by mere results, be they good or bad. The fair and reasonable expectations and the probable consequences under ordinary circumstances and contingencies, is the only proper and honest standard, by which to form a judgment. And it is said, that the movements of Nepaul depended exclusively on the tone of the Seiks, whose alliance, and adherence, it was of the utmost consequence to secure. On the other hand, the advance of a large force into a country, of which the resources were unknown---of which the communications were far too distant from all our own lines of supply and support---of which the population was more or less in a state of barbarism, and in which there were local difficulties of a severe and trying character---all these circumstances, coupled with the moral effect of any check or reverse arising from them, were sufficient, we think, to have weighed heavily in the scale, even against the supposed importance of Runjeet Singh's continued friendship. Even had our countenance to, and protection of, Dost Mahomed, given the latter offence, we are, upon the whole inclined to think, a campaign in the *Punjab*, would have been more glorious and far less expensive, than the unresisted occupation of the plains of *Candahar*.

Had such a course been followed---had the threats of Runjeet Singh compelled us to cross the *Sutlege* and occupy the *Punjab*, taking the *Indus* for our frontier, restoring *Peshawer* to Dost Mahomed, strengthening *Candahar* by recoveries from the treacherous *Scindians*, and guaranteeing *Herat* to Kamran, or, if needs must, and expediency be the law, assisting the Sirdars to retake it and annex it to *Candahar*---both as tributary to *Cabul*---should we not have had a more secure defence against Persia and Russia than under existing combinations?---*July* 11.

ENGLISHMAN.—July 8.

Sir H. Fane.---We can state, for the information of those who are interested in Sir H. Fane's movements, that His Excellency does not return to England until November or December next. Sir Henry is anxious, we understand, to secure a good season for his trip home, and a good one on his arrival.---*Ibid.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNBAD SOWDAMINI.

"The Journalist is bound to tell, When things go ill, and things go well."

Sir,---Being conscious of the interest you take for the improvement of our degenerated countrymen in the different branches of knowledge, I beg to send you the following few lines, hoping, with your wonted generosity you will honor them with an ... corner of your valuable and widely circulated journal. By doing this, you will confer a great obligation on me. Being anxious to study oratory on an extensive scale, Baboo Kissorymohun Mitter, a student of the Hindoo College, in conjunction with some of his friends has recently established a debating club, "called the friendly club," in his house which is convened every sunday evening; where subjects of great importance are ably discussed through the medium of the English tongue. The members occasionally quoting in support of their arguments such illustrious authors; as Addison, Bacon, Steward. &c. &c.

We highly congratulate ourselves with these gentlemen for pursuing so noble a career, and indulge the flattering hope that if they persevere in their exertion it would soon or late be crowned with success, and India would boast of personages whose names will be recorded in the pages of history side by side with those of Demosthenes, Cicero, and Brougham.

We are Sir, &c. &c.

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1839, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Fourth Day's Drawing; Saturday, July 6, 1839.

Prizes.

No. 1400 Prize of 10,000 Co.'s Rupees.
No. 2768 Prize of 5,000 Co.'s Rupees.
Nos. 3035 3451 and 3101 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 2443 and 60 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each.

Entitled to a Ticket each by paying 50 Rupees for the Last Two Days.

748	1403	4547	4651	4102	792	2922	2321	16	728
1428	1448	483	2054	1775	1297	2052	4244	2548	3808
4173	3536	4275	2811	82	3499	2889	461	3287	2343
4399	292	1782	1602	3628	1484	4182	1721	406	3763
1672	1350	2333	1858	2683	1876	1617	1690	245	4236
4576	1085	112	4179	2598	1370	125	1443	4502	1400
4685	3397	350	2218	706	1344	4427	4509	3957	1121
3034	3380	357	3987	4421	944	2342	3224	1940	2824
248	3032	2805	3289	3035	60	2328	530	754	2251
3611	1262	805	3709	679	2227	480	1040	128	2921
491	2707	4042	4160	2199	36	927	432	400	618
3622	4693	1979	4277	4689	2349	4495	760	2284	324
1924	1338	3247	1192	2034					

MADRAS COURIER.—July 18.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—July 15, Ship *Larkins*, J. Walton, from England, 19th March, and Cape of Good Hope 4th June.

Passengers.—Colonel Hanson, Lieutenants, Turton and More; Messrs. Christie, Watson, Hobson and Richards, Mrs. Heath and Mrs. Murelum, Domestics.

The *Charles Grant* was to sail for China last night.

H. M Ship *Volage* was to sail yesterday for China; and the *Conway* for Trincomallee, to proceed from thence to Rangoon and there remain until further orders.

The *Conway* brought the intelligence to Madras that an armament of Gun Boats had been equipped at Calcutta, and had sailed for Rangoon under the command of Captain Charles MacKennie.

We are very glad to observe by yesterday's *Spectator*, that the fears entertained for the safety of the *Sir Edward Paget* were groundless, as she arrived safely at St. Helena, having been unable to get into the Cape, which was her destination from the Malabar Coast.

We had the pleasure of receiving on Tuesday last *viâ* Calcutta, the *Maulmain Chronicle* of the 12th June, announcing the arrival of the Bark *East Indian*, Captain Shepherd, with a Detachment of the 13th N. I. from Mergui to Madras, put in from stress of weather. We received by the same opportunity a Letter from Maulmain of the 16th ultimo, by which we learn that the *East Indian*, sailed from Mergui on the 13th May; she was 8 days getting clear of the Islands, having not hing but light variable winds with strong currents. After working to the South West until the 26th it came on to blow a heavy gale of wind with violent squalls; the Ship sometimes nearly on her beam ends, with every stitch furled. This weather lasted until the 2d June, when finding the Vessel had drifted to the Northward, and being short of provisions, (the Troops already on two thirds allowance) Captain Shepherd bore up for Maulmain where they arrived on the 8th June.

Three days after their arrival the *Cavendish Bentinck* came to anchor also, having encountered similar weather on the same dates, and in the same latitude. The *Cavendish Bentinck* is a fine Ship; had just gone through a thorough repair in Dock at Calcutta, and was bound to the Mauritius with Rice. Being deeply laden she was nearly foundering at sea, having sprung a leak; and she had to heave overboard upwards of 500 bags of Rice; lost both her Quarter Boats and had her starboard Quarter Gallery beat in. Just before she bore up there was 3½ feet water in the weather well, and the seas were making a breach right over her. She arrived safely at Maulmein, but had to discharge all her cargo, (two thirds of which is entirely damaged) and will have to be repaired again. A Brig arrived the day after the *Bentinck* from Corringa, having had to throw all her cargo overboard, consisting principally of Ghee. The *East Indian* was not expected to leave Maulmein for Madras before the 24th or 25th of last month.

CEYLON HERALD—July. 9

We regret to be compelled to record the desertion of eight privates of the Ceylon Rifles—It appears that they went to Negombo and one of their number shot a Vidhan, who along with some other policemen were sent to arrest the delinquents.—The murder was attended with circumstances of very great atrocity—After their victim had expired under their blows they passed three creeses several times through his body, and evinced all these demoniac traits of disposition and temper, the recurrence of which has so often tended to deform the national character of the Malays—We are not among the number of those who would encourage or strengthen national or individual prejudices, and we really fear that from the manner in which this occurrence is mentioned by our Contemporary, the unjustifiable feelings we have alluded to will be confirmed—Whatever political disagreement there may be between the *Colombo Observer* and ourselves, we are far from wishing our Contemporary to injure himself by ministering to these antipathies begotten by ignorance and fostered and matured by prejudice.—We fear, however that, unintentionally of course, our Contemporary has committed this very grave offence. We entreat him to reconsider the article alluded to and we feel convinced he will agree with us.

SINGAPORE.

FREE PRESS.—June 13.

Batavia.—By the arrival of the *Catherina Cornelia* yesterday, from Batavia the 2nd, we have received *Javanese Courants* from the 18th May to the 1st instant, from which we give the following *Anjer Shipping Report*:—

May 13. Swedish brig *Carolina*, E. Jacobson, from Batavia 12th May, to Stockholm.
" 18. Amer. ship *Splendid*, Laud, from New York, 18th February, for Singapore. Passenger—Mr. Ritchie.
" 23. Amer. Ship *Jessore*, Henderson, from Singapore 27th April, for New York. Passengers—G. D. Carter, Esqre., and Mr. Carrington.

Letters from Batavia of 1st instant, state that the *Anjer Report* received that day, announces the *John Dugdale* from Singapore the 16th ultimo, as having passed. No mention is made of the *Pestomjee Bomanjee* or *Gilbert Henderson*.

The *Lady Puget* and *Eliza Kincaid* from England had arrived at Batavia the former with Machinery and the latter with about 300 packages of British Manufactures for Batavia and Singapore. The Batavia market for Piece Goods still continued excessively dull—and business generally almost at a stand owing to the great scarcity of money.

Rice was kept up in price owing to the demand for Sydney—but as soon as that demand ceased, a considerable decline was looked for. *Padang Coffee* was quoted at *f.* 24, nominal and *Java* at *f.* 33—at which some small sales had been made. Some considerable transactions in *Exchanges* had taken place—and 6 mos. Bills on London had been sold at *f.* 12. For Australian Bank Bills *f.* 12½ was asked. The *Potentate* and *Bardaster* were loading *Rice* for Sydney and the *Planter* for China. The *Royal George*, also to load

ast did not seem to have improved, and the export of Specie still continued without the arrival of any adequate supplies to reinforce the circulation. A preference of specie for export would scarcely seem, however, be a matter of choice, as the Government monopoly extends to almost every thing else. The hourly expected arrival of the *Sarah and Lydia* with a large supply of half and quarter guilders for the Bank, would it is supposed prove a check to the drain on that establishment, of which the coffers contained nothing but *Pillar Dollars*, which were eargerly sought after, as always is the case, by the Chinese traders.

For the information of our spice-planters in the Straits, we quote the following passage from a letter of 1st instant:—

"We are going utterly to ruin Pinang, Government have officially announced that the cultivation of Spices hitherto prohibited in Java will henceforward be free to all parties desirous of engaging in it—and further that every facility and encouragement will be given to such persons by supplying them with whatever information, and as much seed as they require. This is a conside able advance, and should make the Bengal-Singapore Government blush for themselves. We can cultivate spices infinitely cheaper in Java than in Pinang I take it; so posterity has the chance of seeing the glories or Penang very much dimmed. This measure of government is no doubt preparatory to the abandonment of the spice Islands which have always been more of a dead weight than any thing else. That they have taken the hint from Peneng is much to their credit."—

Why, with the Spice Islands thrown open and the free cultivation in Java, we shall in due course of time see the prices of nutmegs and cloves brought down to what the first Dutch voyagers found them at Banda, Amboyna &c., about Drs. 8 a 12 per pecul?

The some letter gives the most flattering accounts of the success attending every other species of cultivation in Java—the total produce of Sugar for the present season was estimated at 1,000,000 piculs, and of Coffee, at 750,000 pecuis. This includes the produce of both the government and private plantations, but the government it appears intend to bring up their own quota of Sugar and Coffee to a million peculs each! which it is said there is not the least doubt of their doing, while at the same time the private cultivation is extending in every direction. The government have had already considerable success with Cinnamon also, the produce for the present year being rated at 40,000 lbs., which in the course of another year they expect to extend to 300,000 lbs. Their produce of Indigo is already upwards of 12,000 factory maunds, and they begin to evince great earnestness to promote the cultivation of Tea. Java in short only requires to be liberated from the shackles of an oppressive commercial monopoly to become an almost illimitable field of trade, and the source of infinite wealth commercial and agricultural.

CHINA.—Early in the week the *Nymph* arrived from China, having left Macao on the 12th ult. She brings neither letters nor papers that add much to the intelligence received by the *Rob Roy*, but it is reported that at the time of her departure the delivery of upwards of 20,000 chests of Opium to the Chinese authorities had been completed. Captain ELLIOT was still at Canton; and a private letter, which we have seen, received by the *Nymph*, makes no allusion to any alleged intention of the Superintendent to prevent the access of British shipping to Whampoa, noticed in our last, but states that the Superintendent has threatened before he leaves the country (not before he leaves *Canton*) to address a note to the Canton authorities which would make the factories too hot to hold any British subject, or perhaps any other foreigner. This would certainly be a very magnanimous performance on the part of Captain ELLIOT, and strongly reminds us of that oft seen display of valour in a doughty school boy, which consists in turning round and shaking the fist at enemies from whom he has escaped, and whom he would rather run away from than stand to defy! It is very considerate, however, of Captain ELLIOT to announce beforehand that such is his intention, as it may be quite enough to frighten every body away from Canton in proper time—and more could be desired, or more desirable to the Superintendent, after what has occurred than to have every British subject following in his wake from Canton to Macao!!!

The *Nymph* will proceed on her voyage to Calcutta tomorrow evening.

SIAM—THE OPIUM TRADE—From the accounts brought by the *Hero* in the course of the week from Bankok, it would appear that the government of Siam is emulating that of China in its endeavours to annihilate the Opium traffic; seizures and confiscations had taken place, and all was fear and trembling among the merchants of the "Angelic City." A Royal Edict had issued forth to purify the land of the fatal drug "which is a thorn in the bosom of the divine religion of Boodh," and a translation of this rather singular document will be found in another column. It is remarkable as being the first thing of the kind ever *printed* in Siam,—10,000 copies having been struck off at the Mission Press in Bankok for distribution among the liege subjects of his Siamese Majesty. This Edict breathes rather a merciful spirit. It proclaims a free pardon to all those who will voluntarily deliver up their opium to the appointed tribunal, and make confession of their past transgressions, while it threatens with "destruction and annihilation" those who "with a heart to contemn the law" secrete their store with a view to further traffic. Our correspondent at Bankok writes that numbers took advantage of the alternative allowed by the Edict, and made surrender of their opium, in the belief that they would be allowed to take their departure without further question. It seems, however, that the "confession of past sins" alluded to in the royal mandate, had a more extensive signification than was generally attributed to it; and the penitent opium-dealers found that they had further to submit to a process of cross examination of which the object to obtain a discovery of every particular connected with their past transactions in the drug, such as from whom they used to buy it—how much they had ever sold—to whom they had been in the habit of selling it, and so forth—and if any reluctance to answer, or attempt to prevaricate, became visible, the application of such persuasives and correctives as the bamboo or the screw taught them the value of a strict adherence to the truth; and of course in several instances induced *confessions* not only of what they knew but of a great deal more. The consequence of this mode of procedure was, that the government speedily obtained information of who were opium-dealers; and as the traffic had been very generally engaged in, every merchant of note in Bankok found himself implicated; so that all trade was at a stand still, with but small prospect of its early improvement. According to our correspondent's information of the fact, the government had altogether obtained possession of about 500 chests, which it was reported they were burning outside. The *Sampan Pukat* with 23 chests of Opium, of which the seizure is referred to in the Edict, was from this port, and had also on board a quantity of piece goods, and about 6,000 Tecals, in cash. The cloth and cash were shared among the captors, the Opium burned, and the Chinese belonging to the vessel imprisoned. The cases of several other *pukats*, and the circumstance of one or two square rigged vessels having entered the river, traded in Opium, and taken their departure without paying the regular port-dues, had it appears greatly incensed the King, and are stated to have materially contributed to the severity of the measures pursued against the traffic. A jealous watch was kept on the *Hero* all the time she was at Bankok, two war boats being moored one a-head and one astern of her, to see that no contraband article was landed; and her consignee was summoned before the Opium Tribunal to give an account of the cargo she had on board. Altogether the opium traffic in Siam may be considered as completely crushed for the present, as it is in China. The example of that country, or more probably an Imperial mandate requiring the King to extinguish the traffic, has beyond doubt influenced the measures which have led to this result, and will continue to do so as long as the same system is persevered in by the Superior power. It will be seen from the Edict that one of the evils attending the opium trade in Siam is the same as that which is so strongly insisted on in the Chinese Edicts, namely, the efflux of "the silver and gold of the land to foreign countries in great quantities." Tidings of the late proceedings of the Imperial Commissioner at Canton with respect to the persons of foreigners had not reached the Royal ears, and it was thought desirable that for a time they should not.

Dr. RICHARDSON had taken his departure for Maulmain overland by way of Zimmay. His mission had proved a complete failure; the most trifling favour asked, although not positively refused, being yet acceded to in such a manner as to make it tantamount so a refusal. This indifference is traced to the views taken by the Siamese authorities of the existing state of our relations with Ava—our passive attitude under the cavalier treatment of Tharrawaddy being taken as a recognition by us of the superior power of the Burmese. The Court of Bankok had not been wanting to mere professions of friendship—but the treatment experienced by Dr. Richardson in his return across the country had proved them to be hollow, as he had been only three or four days on his march, with a pass from the principal ministers of state, before he was brought to a halt by the refusal of the petty chief of some miserable Siamese village to supply him with boats, food, or any sort of accommodation. He was thus under the necessity of remaining where he was, and of sending back to our informant at Bankok for stronger documents, which after considerable trouble were procured and sent forward; but no farther news of the envoy, or of the effect of the new passports had been received.

On Saturday the 23d of March violent shocks of an earthquake had been experienced at Bankok—they occurred between one and two in the morning, moving in a northerly direction, and on the following morning at about 7 o'clock a very slight repetition of the shock was felt. The cholera appeared to be raging at Bankok, and the King's eldest son Chou Cere had had an attack which carried him off. The first minister of state had also been attacked and was not expected to survive. The small pox was also committing ravages—and the heat of the weather at Bankok was said to be extreme.

EXCHANGES.

On LONDON,	Navy and Treasury Bills 10 *a* 30 days' sight	4*s*. 6*d*.	₹ Sp. dr.
,,	Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months, sight,	4*s*. 9*d*. *a* 4*s*. 10*d*.	per Sp. dr.
,,	do. do. 3 months' sight,	4*s*. 8*d*.	
,,	American, under letters of credit, 6 mos. st. without shipping documents, rather difficult of sale		
On CALCUTTA,	Government, 30 days' sight,	222 Coys, Rs.	
	pr. Sp. drs. 100.		
	Private, do.	222	do.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

Antimony Ore £ 1.10 & Tin		£2	₹ 20	cwt.
Sugar in bags,	£4.4	*a* £4.10		,,
,, in casks or boxes	£4.4	*a* £4.10		,,
Gambier in bskts, or in bulk	£5	*a* £5.5		,,
Sago, in bags or boxes	£4.4	*a* £4.10		,,
Coffee,	£5	*a* £5.5	₹ 18	cwt.
Pepper,	£5	*a* £5.5	₹ 16	cwt.
Hides,	£5	*a* £6.0		,,
Cassia,	£0 6*s*,			perbox.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 27th JULY, 1839.

Arrival.—23d July, Brig *Hamido*, J. G. Batta Master, from Colombo 20th June 1839.

Passengers.—Captain and Mrs. Hume, 3 Native Servants, 2 European Seamen.

We understand that the Hon'ble the Governor and his family were still here, up to a late hour yesterday, the storminess of the weather and excessive rain for some days past having put it out of their power to travel, unless most unpleasantly and at great inconvenience.

Our register of marriages shews, that on the 24th instant the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir John Awdry, was united at Poonah to Emma second daughter of the Right Revd. the Bishop of Bombay.

The *Euphrates*, it would appear, only returned to the middle ground on Monday last, in order to take advantage of the next tide, and not in consequence of any thing having gone wrong. She sailed on Tuesday morning early. The leak that caused her return, the first time, was discovered and completely cured-

Our cotemporaries at Madras, when at a loss for a subject, have always the Boat or the Beach question to fall foul of. At Calcutta the Bombay Post Office is the favourite theme. We thought that latterly we had observed a disposition evinced, on the part of our friends of the city of palaces, to be somewhat more just towards us, and to think it a possible thing that their own post office might occasionally be in fault, but we begin to fear that this was only a suspension of arms, and that the war is to be renewed with all its former vigour. With reference to the recent despatch of the mail from that city, hear what the *Hurkaru* says,

"We regret to learn, that, owing to the mistake committed by the P, M. Genl. Bombay, in notifying that packets of the 1st instant, would be in time, it is probable the *Witch's* departure may be delayed a day or two, in order to prevent the Bombay community being subjected to inconvenience and disappointment, through the blunder of one of that Government's functionaries. We apprehend the *Witch* will not sail before the 14th instant."

Audi alteram partem, and let it then be decided whether these remarks are just and warranted. In the Bombay Government Gazette of the 27th of June it was distinctly stated, in the notice signed by Lieut. Col. Wood dated the 22d of that month, that the 14th of July was the intended day of despatch of the Clipper from Calcutta, which information, it is presumed, was received from Bengal officially.

It was evidently with reference to the above, that the Post Master General here fixed the 1st instant as the latest date, up to which letters would be received for transmission by that conveyance—When apprised, as he subsequently was, of the alteration in the date from the 14th to the 12th according to the intimation of the 26th of June and the Steam notice that appeared about the clipper, a corresponding alteration was immediately made, in the date up to which letters would be received, from 1st July to 28th of June.—How therefore Bombay can be to blame, we are utterly at a loss to comprehend, and we are confident that our cotemporary will for once admit that he had placed the saddle on the wrong horse.

The establishment of the Medical Society of Bombay is likely to be followed by most useful results to this Presidency; both as tending to encourage a spirit of research, among members of the Medical profession, on this side of India, and stimulating their zeal to obtain an improved knowledge of tropical diseases, by carefully collecting facts regarding their nature and treatment, and how far the practical principles of the profession, which are now followed in Europe are successful and applicable in the morbid affections of this country. There is no branch of enquiry, we should think, that stands more in need of collateral aid, from its sister sciences, than that of Medicine; as it embraces a great variety of knowledge, requiring extensive observation and accurate reasoning from all who cultivate the art. The organic changes visible after death, and known by signs and symptoms during life, form the province of the pathologists enquiry, whilst the phenomena belonging to organization and the laws of life, are the subjects on which the phisiologist exerts his reasoning powers, and explains the use of different organs and their mutual dependance on each other, both in health and disease. Connected with this subject, therefore, we hail the appearance of the 2d volume of the Bombay Medical Society's transactions, as earnest of what the Queen's and Company's Medical Services are disposed to do, for the promotion of knowledge and the support of their profession. It is too true that the depressing nature of this climate exerts no inconsiderable influence, in producing indifference to the pursuits of science, and that there are not the same motives of interest and promotion to excite the arduor and exertion of Medical men in India as exist in Europe. We have less reason therefore to wonder that so little has been done, in investigating the diseases of this country, than to rejoice that so much should have been accomplished at Calcutta and other places by those, who had nothing to stimulate them, but the pride of the profession, and the conscientious desire to discharge their duty well.

We have hastily glanced over the contents of this volume, which contains a variety of useful practical papers, embracing the pathology and treatment of Europeans generally; the statistics of disease, and the result of Medical treatment; the influence of lunar agency and of climate in modifying the character of different morbid affections. Among the papers which have particularly attracted our attention is the *Annual Report of Hs. Ms. 2d or Queen's Regiment*, the *Annual Report of the European General Hospital at the Presidency*, *A paper on the Pathology of Bombay diseases, and another on the effect of lunar agency in chronic disease*. There is also a useful paper on the treatment of Cholera by Acetate of lead, first introduced to the notice of the profession by Dr. Graves; but for this and several other interesting papers, we must refer our readers to the volume itself. It would be wrong, however, to omit noticing, as a tribute due to that excellent institution, the E. G. H. and test of its usefulness and efficiency, that of 869 patients, admitted during the past year, 804 were dismissed cured and 8 relieved, exhibiting a percentage of deaths to admissions of only 7,479, which is considerably under the percentage of Hospitals in England and we believe in Europe generally, and that of the whole cases treated, there appear only 12 of consumption, that fruitful source of mortality in England.

In looking over the list of the members we are rather surprised to find that so few names should have been enrolled from the sister presidencies, and that so many of those in the Bombay service should be absent when, as we perceive from the Regulations, the annual subscription payable is only 12 Rs. This, we are sure, cannot proceed from any indifference to the object of the Society, or the honor of the profession, but must have arisen from the Society being of recent institution, and its operations still imperfectly understood. A perusal of the volume will we think justify the favourable opinion we have formed of it; and as the institution is one, which is honorable to our Presidency, we hope to see it extensively supported. It is one, we are informed, the necessity and utility of which the late Sir R. Grant was not slow to perceive; and the publication of the 2d volume of this Society is creditable to the exertions of an institution sanctioned by his approval. The present number is extremely well got up, in all that regards the printer, and does great credit to the American Mission Press.

The *Summachar* gives the particulars of a robbery of two bags, containing 1250 Pagodas, belonging to native Schroffs or Merchants of this place, brought from Mocha by the *Berenice* the last time she came from the Red Sea, and of which delivery was obtained, by the culprit having, by some stratagem, possessed himself of the letters of advice and Bills of lading, and fradulently made use of them to serve his purpose. The owners it would appear had no knowledge of the affair, till duplicates of the advices came forward by an after vessel. An investigation is going on regarding it.

A correspondent at Poonah has kindly sent us the following sketch, of the routes through the Goa territory, which he says are little, if at all, known, and have never been published in any Itinerary, and he thinks it may therefore be of service to those who have occasion to travel into those parts. We feel much obliged to him for this document and shall, as far as in our power, give every publicity to it.

ROUTE FROM SEEDASHAGUR IN CANARA, TO PANJIM OR NEW GOA.

	Hours going.	Probable distance in Miles	Accommodation.
Seedashagar.			
to Frontier	2	5	None—a thick Jungle.
" Massee.	3	8	A few scattered Houses and a large Pagoda.
" Karkoon. ..	2	6	A large and highly cultivated village Military station.
" Balloo Mhat	5	14	Small village and Pagoda.
" Kookully. ..	1¼	5	A large and highly cultivated village Civil station.
" Ambora. ..	3	8	Do on the banks of a River—Accomodation in abundance.
" Pangim.....	5	15	With the Tide passing old Goa and Raibunder.
Total ..	21¼	61	

People uncommonly civil, especially the local authorities, who provide readily Bearers, Coolies, and what supplies the country affords.

ROUTE FROM PANJIM TO VINGORLA BY RAREE.

to Brittona....	½	2	A village on the N. side of the Goa river opposite to Riabunder
" Mandria....	5	16	Two small intervening villages named Girawarra and Poora—a small deserted Pagoda.
" Carambile..	1½	5	Brahmin House.
" Tiracole. ...	1¼	4	Fort.
" Raree.....	1½	5	A broad river after leaving Tiracole and Fort.
" Vingorla.. ..	4	12	Bungalow.
Total..	13¾	44	

ROUTE FROM GOA TO BANDA, ON THE HIGH ROAD FROM VINGORLA TO BELGAUM.

to Brittora... ..	½	2	A village on the north side of the Goa river opposite to Ribunder.
" Massa..	1½	5	A large village.
" Coluali.. ..	1½	5	Across a broad river and large military station and Fort.
" Banda	6	18	Bungalow.
Total..	9½	30	

The Poonah conspiracy case has ended, we hear, by two only of the Culprits being ordered for Capital punishment, one a Brahmin of some rank and consideration. Minor punishments have been awarded to various others, but we have not yet learnt the particulars.

We have reason to believe that for sometime past the Court of Directors has had under its serious consideration a subject, as it appears to us, of great importance to the character of the Indian Army, and that is, how a stop is to be put to the practice existing in India, and we believe no where else, of the Officers placing themselves in immediate communication with the Press of the Country, and using it as a vehicle, not only to give publicity to their own views of public measures, but undisguisedly to abuse their superior officers, to censure their acts, to throw ridicule on their opinions, to give vent to private malice, to attack individuals, in short to do every thing that in private life would be considered unbecoming. The number we hope is few that addict themselves to this practice, but, be this as it may, it has been enough to attract the attention of the authorities at home and in all probability we shall have ere long some stringent measures upon the subject. An easy remedy might have been found, in the Press combining to reject all such communications, and this we think would have been to its honor, but in so large a body, differing in opinion on so many questions, and probably on the very question at issue, unanimity never would have been obtained, and the consequence no doubt will be that we shall come in for a share of the aforesaid stringent measures, and *nolens volens* be forced to withhold the encouragement we have hitherto given to the practice. Far be it from us to desire, that any privilege the officers at present enjoy should be taken away from them, or even curtailed, so long as it is exercised with due discretion and without prejudice to their own service or the public interest, and, least of all, that any restraint should be put upon the freedom of private and confidential intercourse, repudiating, as we do, the doctrine that the citizen is sunk in the soldier to the extent contended for by many, though, on the other hand, perfectly satisfied that the practice to which we have adverted is contrary to every recognised rule of conduct in soldiers in other countries, detrimental to the service as loosening the respect due to superiors, which is the great bond of discipline, and creating disunion and ill feeling among officers, and particularly detrimental to the public service, as revealing what it may not be the wish or interest of the government to have revealed, and often, when it is of an unpleasant character, placing the matter in exaggerated and very false colours.

We have been drawn into these remarks by two letters that appeared in the *Agra Ukbar* of the 13th instant, one bearing the signature "*There it is you see*" the other "*Sharp Shooter*" both the work of Bengalees and addressed to the Editor of the Paper, for publication. The first sets out by glorifying himself upon his adroitness in getting his letters clandestinely away from the army, without a chance of detection, an expedient that had become necessary because a former letter had caused a great sensation in Camp, Sir John Keane declaring that he would bring the writer to a Court-martial if he could find him out, and Sir Willoughby Cotton, according to the extravagant and conceited construction of his words given in the letter, that he only desired the opportunity of meeting the writer!!! "but I have no wish to deprive the gallant General of the honor of fighting with Dost Mobamed"---Poor Youth,—we can conceive with what ineffable contempt the old Soldier will treat an allusion of this sort. Sir John's view of the matter is the correct one, and no doubt he would have acted upon it, if he had been able to penetrate the veil that concealed the secret libeller—After touching various miscellaneous matters, not of course forgetting his empty wallet and the prodigious distress that existed, all the work of course of the people that had been selected and placed in power, he goes on to tell us that Sir John had received two "most awful wigs" one from Sir H. Fane and the other from Lord Aukland, and that he had treated them with the same contempt "that we treat those we receive from him" Then as if it were not enough to abuse his superior officers, and make this display of independence, he flies off at a tangent and takes a hit at the Schah's Durbar, which he represents a little better attended than that of the commonest Thakoor in Rajpootana, though numerous documents, of a much more authentic character, have represented the public feeling manifested towards the Schah, as altogether as friendly, as under the circumstances could have been expected. But Sir John, his Commanding Officer, is too good a subject to be dropt without some farther abuse, so we find him introduced at a large Dinner party given by Mr. Macnaghten (where by the way the writer was not) and made to comport himself, or rather to make use of an expression certainly somewhat outray, but this is not all, a vast deal of nonsense was talked at this dinner, as a certain friend of the writer, who was there, a Judas it would appear, had assured him, and into whose head the brilliant idea had come, that the only thing awanting to render the fete complete was a Band to strike up "Huzzah for General Jackson," in allusion to the affair of New Orleans. The only remaining charge against Sir John and with which this sub winds up his Commander in chief's delinquencies, is one of rather a grave character and to which we have never observed the slightest reference made in all the correspondence, published or not, that has come into our hands, and that is that Sir John had wantonly (for it is so implied) destroyed whole fields of corn, to the amount of 14 days consumption and that, but for that, the Army might have marched from Candahar much sooner. We have heard both Sir John and Sir Willoughby blamed for their over fastidiousness in respecting the property of the natives, but never a word against them on the opposite score, till this story came out,

But it is not against the Military only, that our writers animadversions are levelled, the Civilians also come in for a share. Sir Alexander Burnes, in the opinon of this redoubtable and no doubt most talented person, must be ranked at zero. The Governments of England and of India have all along been at fault in regard to his character and talents, and hereafter we must regard those works, that were so much admired and brought him so much honor, as nothing but *humbug* and *romance*. The writer however does not confine himself merely to pronouncing upon Sir Alex's talents, he introduces him at Mr. Macnaghten's party, and at second hand, upon the strength of the report of the aforesaid friend, whose spirit and genius shone out so brilliantly in the "Huzzah for General Jackson" makes him pronounce a speech to this effect, that with such an Army as they had, they might march to Persia and even to Moscow, and "there rouse the Lion in his Den and make the Bears dance around him" Now the whole of this story we believe to be pure invention, the result of malice, without a word of truth in it. Sir Alexander is too prominent a person in our Russo Indian policy, too much of a Diplomatist, to commit himself in any such way, but even if it were possible to conceive that in a festive moment an indiscretion had been committed, what must we think of him who could leave that table, betray the confidence of those whose guest he had been, and assist in having that act of indiscretion proclaimed to all the world in a public Journal? We say nothing of the injurious effects in a public point of view that such a speech might have, from such a person, in the present feverish state of our relations with Russia; it is probable that that never entered the head of the *Ukbar's* correspondent, or if it had, that he would have disregarded it as of no consequence to him.

Such are the leading features of the letter upon which we have been commenting. We do not publish it because it is altogether a most disgusting production, though our Brother Editor at Agra we observe thinks highly of it, and considers it far too valuable to suppress. Well, *chacun à son gout*. We have seen many letters of the same sort, but this bangs them all. We are quite aware that Sir John Keane and Sir Alexander Burnes can very well afford to pass by unheeded or with contempt the impertinences and vulgar abuse of such a writer as this. It is not on their account that we feel any anxiety. We are concerned for our Indian Army, the most extraordinary engine of power that ever existed in any Country, which no Englishman can regard without pride, nor see exposed to any blot without pain. We put it to them whether the letter such as we have described it, and it seems that it is the 5th of a series, does not betray a want of that delicacy, high tone and nice sense of honor, for which the officers of our Army have ever been remarkable and whether, if not checked, the practice may not lead to the worst possible consequences, to all the evils to which we have before adverted.

The letter of *Sharp Shooter* may be easily disposed of. It is a very dull affair, and has none of the malevolence that the other displays, unless his exaggerated picture of the sufferings of the army, which we find flatly contradicted in recent letters published in the *Delhi Gazette*, be construed into malevolence. Where is it to end if officers of the army are to furnish details, of the progress of a campaign, to the Public Press, unknown to their Commanding Officers, in opposition to their wishes, and in defiance of the Government they are serving? We fancy no practice can be worse, and we can easily see to what inconveniences it may lead. Poor *Sharp Shooter* however will do no harm. His Jeremiad can only excite pity for himself—So dolorous did it appear to us, at first reading, that we had actually figured him, seated upon a stone, outside the walls, with person neglected, countenance downcast, expression that of despair, the one moment regarding with intense anxiety a few grains of otta, concealed in his Palm, the next tearing his hair, blubbering and calling out, *what is to become of us*? There is no fiction in the Italics, these are his very words. But then, horror of horrors, was it ever heard of, that the Camp followers should be seen "eating the sheep skin of, (we suppose he means from the living Beast) and partaking of the blood of the Animal, after having been heated on the Fire." We can conceive a *pâte de peau grasse* a capital dish for a hungry man, and as to the blood of sheep, into how many delicious things may it not be converted—What would Captain Franklin have said of such a delicacy, when he was masticating the remains of a pair of old shoes, seasoned with *tripe de roche*, and yet never a complaint was heard from him. We cannot treat *Sharp Shooter* gravely, for his solemnity reaches the point when it becomes ludicrous, and we shall part with him now, and with the subject, by merely adding, that after a great deal said about Seers as usual, by way of climax, he presents us to a Seer of Ferozepore who has prophesied that Monson's retreat would be a joke to the troubles and misfortunes in store for the Cabool Army. *Nous verrons.*

The following are the most favourable Reports that have yet reached us.

WEATHER.—The accounts from almost every quarter, which have come to hand during the past week are of a cheering description.

TANNAH.—By the latest account from Tannah it appears that rain fell abundantly in every part of that collectorate between the 6th and 12th Instant, and that transplantation was going on rapidly.

Rutnagherry.—According to a report from Rutnagherry dated the 12th Instant, the weather was equally favorable in every Talooka of this portion of the Concan, excepting in Malwan where the rain was said to be so excessive as to have caused some slight injury to the young plants growing in low swampy spots.

POONAH.—More or less rain is reported to have fallen in the Poonah zillah during the week ending 7th Instant. In a few of the Purgunnahs, the fall was moderate but yet sufficient for particular descriptions of cultivation, and in some again the showers were heavy, continuous, and most favorable.

SHOLAPOOR.—Sufficient rain had fallen in the Sholapoor Collectorate up to the date of the last report from that quarter, and the Ryots had been enabled to sow their early crops every where but in the Mohole Talooka, where the fall was rather scanty.

CANDESH.—The last report from this Province is the least gratifying of any received during the past week. The Supply of rain up to the 13th Instant was stated to be partial in some Districts, and in others the want of it was beginning to be severely felt. There was every

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the despatch of the report, and it may be hoped that ere this the change has been as favorable in Candesh, as in all the other Districts.

SURAT.—The rain which fell in the Surat collectorate between the 1st and 8th Instant was sufficient to admit of Cultivation being commenced very generally; and in the Villages of the Oolpar Purgunnah situated along the coast, it was so abundant, that the wells and Tanks in that direction received a supply of water which would last a month and a half.

BROACH.—In a report from the Broach sub-collectorate it is mentioned that the rain which fell within the week ending the 7th Instant was sufficient for the purposes of cultivation, and that the Ryots had commenced to till their fields.

Husbandry had also been commenced very generally in the Kaira zillah, at the date of the last report; but a heavy fall of rain, of which there was every indication at the time, was still anxiously hoped for.

A Later Report received yesterday.

AHMEDABAD.—An account from Ahmedabad intimates that rain fell throughout that Zillah during the week ending the 12th Instant, and that a heavy fall was experienced about the Sudr station on the 13th in consequence of which favorable state of the weather, it is added, the Ryots had commenced very generally their operations in the fields.

NUGGUR.—The accounts from every part of the principal division of the Nuggur Zillah, which are brought up to the 12th Instant are also most favorable; and those from the sub-division of Nassick, where considerable progress has been made in sowing the kurreef crops are equally encouraging.

RUTNAGHEREE.—A Report from Rutnagheree, which extends up to the 15th Instant intimates that during the preceding week the fall of rain was abundant, and that the operation of transplanting the crops was nearly completed, the report concludes with adding that "the weather has been extremely favorable."

SHOLAPOOR.—It would appear from the report from Sholapoor, for the week ending the 8th Instant, that rain has fallen in unequal quantities in different portions of that collectorate, but in no part of it was a deficiency felt excepting in the Indie and some villages of the Barsee Talooks—husbandry was proceeding with more or less vigor every where—and the crops which had already sprung up were looking healthy.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

At the confirmation of the Princess Augusta on Saturday, her royal highness was dressed in white silk, with a long white veil of blond lace, which she did not raise until the moment of receiving the Archbishop's benediction. Both the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge were much affected, as well as her Majesty, who was present. Her Majesty looked remarkably well; she wore a pink satin dress, with a pink bonnet and plume of feathers, a rich Thibet shawl and the Star of the Garter. On the conclusion of the service the Queen embraced her royal cousin, and presented her with a Bible, splendidly bound in commemoration of the event. The Princess Augusta of Cambridge, who will be eighteen in July, is to be formally presented to her Majesty at the first drawing-room, previously to making her *début* in the *beau monde*. We hear that the Duchess of Cambridge will give a series of balls, for the purpose of introducing her royal daughter.

DUELLING IN BRUSSELS.—Several affairs of honour have taken place during the last and present week in Belgium. The stock-jobbing duel between M. de Brouckere and Col. Bire was found with swords outside the city of Brussels. The latter was wounded slightly in the hand, M. de Brouckere is left-handed—rather awkward for a swordsman—and was pinked near the heart, but not mortally. Another meeting, the result of an old quarrel, has been more serious. It was fought between two *militaires* at Diest on the 21st instant, and both have fallen, like Sempronius, for that *tetterima causa belli*, "a worthless woman." Capt. Hertz, of the 2d Regiment of Chasseurs-a-pied, and Capt. Vanderauvera, of the 2d Regiment of Lancers met at ten o'clock in the morning with their swords, outside the walls, and fought amidst an immense crowd during two hours, without any one attempting to interfere. Capt. Vanderauvera at last received a deep cut on the chest, near the right shoulder, and inflicted a similar one near the left shoulder of his adversary. In this state they still continued to fight, until Capt. Vanderauvera inflicted an awful gash on the abdomen of his rival, through which his bowels appeared, and in drawing back his sword nearly cut three of his own fingers off. The mangled combatants were then laid on straw in a travelling artillery forge, and attended by their surgeons—in vain. Capt. Hertz died in about two hours. The other lingered till next day. The police (who stood and looked on) are now very busy hunting out "the criminal participators." The judicial and military authorities are prodigal of regrets and denunciations, which are all received with the contempt due to their hypocrisy. They won't take the simple and effective step which the King of Prussia and Don Carlos do—to declare that any officer who pleases to fight a duel is disgraced and forfeits his commission—because, amongst other good reasons, the two nephews of the Minister of War have to fight duels with the young Pirsons this week.

CELEBRATED OAKS.—The oldest oak in England is supposed to be the Parliament oak (so called from the tradition of Edward I. holding a Parliament under its branches) in Clipstone-park, belonging to the Duke of Portland, this park being also the most ancient in the island; it was a park before the conquest, and was seized as such by the Conqueror. The tree is supposed to be 1,500 years old. The tallest oak in England was the property of the same nobleman; it was called the "Duke's Walking-stick, was higher than Westminster Abbey, and stood till of late years. The largest oak in England is called the Caithrope oak, Yorkshire; it measures 78 feet in circumference where the trunk meets the ground. The "Threeshire Oak," at Worksop, was so called from covering parts of the counties of York, Nottingham, and Derby. It had the greatest expanse of any recorded in this island, dropping over 777 square yards. The most productive oak was that of Gelcnos, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810. Its bark brought 200*l*., and its timber 670*l*. In the mansion of Tredega-park, Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room 42 feet long and 27 feet broad, the floor and wainscoat of which were the produce of a single oak tree grown on the estate.

JUNCTION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS. The Congress of the United States have taken up this long-mooted project, and are likely to bring about its accomplishment. On the 2d inst. a resolution, accompanied by a report and voluminous appendix, interspersed with sundry maps and diagrams, was presented to the House of Representatives from the committee on roads and canals. The resolution was adopted: "Resolved—That the President of the United States be requested to consider the expediency of opening or continuing negociations with the governments of other nations, and particularly with those the territory jurisdiction of which comprehends the Isthmus that connects North and South America, and to which the United States have accredited ministers or agents, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus; and of securing for ever, by suitable treaty stipulations, the free and equal right of navigating such canal to all nations, on the payment of reasonable tolls.

APPLICATION OF THE NEW FRENCH INVENTION TO SCULPTURE.—A French artist, M. Colas, has found the means of applying to sculpture a process which has much connexion with M. Daguerre's invention, since it is wholly mechanical, and its object is to copy nature. By this magic contrivance the Venus of Milo for instance, is identically re-produced in all its dimensions, from the original size of the statue to the *statuette* of three feet, an inch, or even six lines; and, moreover, it may be done in marble, stone, ivory, wood, &c. M. Cola's process employs the hardest as well as the softest substances, and his copies of statues and bas-reliefs are so perfect that the imperceptible alteration of the marble worn by time are exactly reproduced.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN WALTZING.—She seems—as they all do when first they begin—she seems to feel a waltz very much as if it were a sin; she looks—as if she were doing wrong—to her mother's eye for countenance and support; but the old lady is at cards, and too intent on the game to notice her. Her partner obviously observes her confusion, and smiles encouragement. She trembles, thinks persons begin to look at her; he extends his hand—she falters; he touches her person—her neck is suffused. The initiation almost overpowers her; but "ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte"—out she steps, and they are off! In a few minutes he has danced away all her scruples, and has nothing more to do than receive her adroitly into his arms, hope that she is not fatigued, and wonder what possible objections some people can have to waltzing! To which opinion she is now a proselyte.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

HUNTING.—The Spaniards and Portuguese are the most indifferent to the pursuit of wild animals of any people in Europe; the former seem to have substituted the bull-fight for more legitimate diversions. The French have their hounds and their horses for the chase of the boar, the stag, and the wolf: but their mode of pursuing these animals imparts none of that ecstacy, that maddening delight, which is derived by the English from the fleet and incomparable pursuit of the fox; further, inasmuch as the French sportsman uses the gun as well as hounds in the pursuit of the animals above-mentioned, the sport is rendered unpalatable to an English-umen. The Germans have their boar-hunts, the Swedes pursue the lord of the Scanian forest; it remained for the English to systematize the ramifications of the chase, and thus to derive from the diversions of the field all the gratification they are capable of imparting.—*The Sportsman.*

FIRE ARMS.—On Sunday Mr. Brashier, a highly-respectable boot and shoe maker, of No. 16, Blandford-street, Portman-square, left town, accompanied by his wife and a juvenile party, for the purpose of visiting a friend residing at the "Retreat," near Lewisham, in Kent. Having spent the day there, Mrs. Brashier was preparing to return home about eight o'clock in the evening; and while engaged at her toilet, a youth belonging to the party took a pistol from a shelf in the adjoining room, and not supposing it to be loaded, pulled the trigger. It went off with a loud explosion, and the ball, after perforating the panel of the door, struck Mrs. Brashier between the shoulders as she stood at the glass, and lodged in her chest. She fell to the ground with a loud shriek and died soon after. She was forty years of age, and left a large family. An inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

SUICIDE OF MURDERERS.—Lesage, the accomplice of Soufflard in the horrible murder of a Madame Renand, and who was confined in the prison of La Roquette, Paris, hung himself on Saturday morning. His colleague, it will be remembered, put an end to his existence by chewing a quid of tobacco containing a dose of arsenic, at the moment of his condemnation.

STABBING.—Assassination was once the horror of Englishmen, but now the "knife" is used with dreadful frequency, and hardly a paper appears that does not contain some instance of the stab. The *word*, imported from Spain with the returned "Legion," is now so much and so heedlessly uttered that it has prepared the way for the *deed*." The knife must be put down by all the powers of law and argument, and as a preliminary, the use of the threat—the word should be forbidden.

THE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR IN SPAIN.—Truly gratifying was it to mark the tribute of gratitude universally paid to our envoy, Lord Clarendon, on his lately quitting Madrid. While enjoying the confidence and esteem of the moderate Liberals, those of more enthusiastic patriotism evinced, in a solemn banquet, their sentiments of gratitude, attachment, and affection: we allude to the farewell dinner to Lord Clarendon, at which General Seoane presided. To have united with these tributes from jarring and jealous parties the regret of the Queen and Court—and this in a country like Spain, where jealousy and mistrust, especially towards foreigners, are ruling and universal sentiments to an incredible and monstrous degree—and after years of intrigue, and faction, and insurrection, during which calumny was never idle—forms a more than ordinary claim on public gratitude and good opinion for Lord Clarendon.

EMBARRAS OF THE CRISIS.—The uncertainty of *home politics in England* makes itself disastrously in *in the East, and even at Vienna. Our policy in the Levant ought to be conducted and followed up by a* constant, persevering, and strongly-directed aim. But when majorities at home begin to waver, Prince Metternich very naturally does the same, and so does the Sultan. The harm that England and France are both doing themselves by their ministerial crisis is incalculable.

DISCONTENTED WOMEN.—I have not often in my life met with contented and cheerful-minded women, but I never met with so many repining and discontented women as in Canada. I never met with *one* woman recently settled here who considered herself happy in her new home and country.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

SHAME.—Sir James Mackintosh says of Madame de Maintanon, that "see was as virtuous as the fear of hell and the fear of shame could make her." The same might be said (observes Mrs. Jameson) of the virtue of many women I know; and of these I believe that more are virtuous from the fear of shame than the fear of hell. Shame is the woman's hell.

POSTAGE QUESTION.

The number and quality of petitions presented to Parliament during the past and present weeks for a low and uniform rate of postage, besides being the strongest proof that can be adduced of the lively interest felt in the subject, is a favourable augury of the change that must, doubtlessly, take place in the existing system.

It is not possible to imagine a more odious and impolitic tax than the one by which intercommunication by letter has been so long fettered. When the poet alluded to the heaven-sent invention of letters, the vision of a Chancellor of the Exchequer minuting down distances, and calculating fractions of hours, was not before his eyes; indeed, so preposterous a method of swelling the revenue could only have proceeded from the short-sighted doctrines of present expediency, and an utter disregard of every thing but the exigencies of the moment. The evidence before the committee of the House of Commons (the results of which were published in the Atlas a few weeks ago) sufficiently prove that a more suicidal enactment, or one which more baffled its professed objects, was never conceived; and it must be satisfactory to a Chancellor of the Exchequer to be conscious that it is now in his power to grant a boon to millions, urged, as he is, by the evidence of facts, the concurrent voice of reason and the nation, and an incontrovertible report of a committee, by whom the matter has been investigated in all its bearings.

The strongest proof of the fallacy of a high-rate of postage is shown by the astounding circumstance, that the Post-office revenue has been stationary for the last twenty-five years, during an unprecedented expansion of trade and commerce, a rapidly increasing population, an improvement in arts, sciences, and the refinements and elegancies of life, and an extension of our connections with all parts of the world to an unprecedented degree. The onerous nature of the restrictions on communication by post has given birth to a multitude of evasions and methods of surreptitious conveyance; people make no scruple of defrauding the Postmaster-General; in fact, they consider it a laudable act, and a common interchange of civility and politeness. All this, and numberless other instances, which it would be too tedious to particularize, imperatively demand an abolition of the present system: the substitution of a low and uniform rate of postage; and in the language of the prayer of the majority of the petitions, "that such rate may be one penny, paid in advance, for each letter under half an ounce in weight, with an additional penny for each additional half ounce, and that a receipt may be demanded for any letter put into the Post-office on the payment of one half penny in addition to the payment of one penny." For this millions are asking, and to it they have a right founded upon the immutable principles of justice, expediency and common sense.—*Atlas, Mar.* 30.

AMERICAN STATES' DEBT.

The extraordinary facilities found for raising money principally in this country, had the not unusual consequence of increasing the number of borrowers and of the amount of loans, on account of and among the different states of the American union. From 1820 to 1830 the borrowing states numbered no more than eight, and the whole amount borrowed only about $26,000,000. Between 1830 and 1835 they had already advanced to 12, and the amount additional to $40,000,000. In the three years succeeding the competitors for loans were 16, making the whole number including two which were not borrowers during those years, 18, and the amount borrowed or authorized $108,400,000, or more than three-fifths, as before stated, of the total of state debts as they stand at present. During the same period, observes the cautious Albany paper formerly adverted to, in which the representatives of the people of the several states have authorized the credit of their constituents to be thus loosely made use of to the extent of these $101,400,000, "they have also increased the banking capital of the union" by $109,000. The effects of the false show of money, abundance and prosperity thus artificially created did not rest here. The banks on their side, stimulated by their own superfluity and eager to turn their credit to account, as well as their capital, poured forth their dollar notes, and swelled the paper circulation to the additional extent of $46,000.000, and their loans and discounts by $160,000,000 more. They state bounty at a prodigious rate of compound interest, it will be seen; for this paper, loan, and discount accommodation nearly doubled the capital with which they had been intrusted. And the accommodation thus lavished all around and about them, it must be noted, is non-inclusive of the "bonds and post-notes issued" by Mr. Biddle's bank, the amount of which it appears there was no way of getting at, and the publication of which, as in the case of other banks, was not, it may be assumed, in any manner compulsory. Nor does it comprise the similar sort of paper issues of "the various trust and loan companies which borrow money on their credit," the post-note amount of which may at least be reckoned as circulation. The effect of such a prodigious and sudden deluge of paper money was what might have been, and was anticipated, by sane and disinterested parties, such indeed as examples have not been wanting of heretofore. Prices of every description of property and stock advanced enormously, schemes and bubbles inumerable were set afloat. The panic and disasters of 1837 swept away the latter, but the effect of the still unregulated issue of paper money, arising mainly out of bank and state connexion, is still apparent upon prices. Following the example of Mr. Biddle's bank, other banks took to trading pursuits, and by advances in the shape of post notes or other bank paper to the planters, which the more cautious merchant from fatal experience would have been indisposed to accept, only so far as immediately convertible, cotton and other produce have been kept back from the markets, to which in the usual course of mercantile affairs formerly they would have been despatched for sale and returns, and the prices thus enhanced by a scarcity artificially made and sustained. Some remarkable proofs of the false state of prices thus originated and bolstered up may be found in the report of the New York Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in which it is stated, that "while the total amount of all the products coming to market on the canals has increased less than 16 per cent, the aggregate value of those products has increased 77 per cent. from 1834 to 1838." The people have to pay in every sense for a paper currency in excess and bank trading speculations as the result, for within the same period the "articles of wheat and flour," it is stated, "have increased only two per cent. in quantity, while the total value of these products has increased nearly 73 per cent., being equal to a net increase of 65 per cent. in the price of a barrel of flour, comparing the average prices of 1834 with those of 1838." As trade had not in the latter year recovered from the prostrating effects of the money and commercial crisis of the year before, and the means of employment could not therefore be so abundant as formerly, it is not likely that although the prices of bread stuffs were thus forced up, *the rate of wages rose proportionally, even if maintaind at their former level. The fact of the rise in the* necessaries of life alluded to might perhaps be accounted for on the ground of scarcity, but that the United States have been large importers of corn, and also that the rise of prices was contemporaneous in most other commodities, such as cotton, &c.

Bank speculations, with the prejudicial consequences flowing from them, may in some degree be almost extenuated or allowed for from the necessities of the fallen position in which the banks were placed, or on which they were established, and the temptations to which they were exposed, and but too likely to yield to, from the possession of the capitals with which they were endowed by the states out of the loans so unnecessarily contracted, capitals disproportionally large for the wants of trade or the safe encouragement of industry and production. To pay the interest or to make flourishing dividends on the capital stock thus advanced by the states, either by way of loan or on condition of copartnership and share of profits, it became indispensable to push business of all sorts, and hence indiscriminate discounts, loans and paper issues in the first place, ending in direct trading operations and monopolies on the most gigantic scale, as in the single article of cotton. In the course of these cotton transactions the Mississippi banks became, moreover, the monopolists of the provision market. The planters from necessity, and with no other means of recourse, were compelled to draw their supplies of pork, flour, and other estables, as well as of slops for their negroes and workpeople, from the district stores kept by the banks, and these with the bank paper constituted the value in the way of advances for which the forthcoming crops of cotton were pledged. They were, of course, obliged to submit to such prices as the banks chose to exact, so that, far from receiving any share of the extensive rise in the prices so factitiously caused by the bank monopoly of their produce, they were in fact reduced to accept a smaller proportion of profit, if any, than when dealing direct with factors and merchants who traded on the more prudent principle of smaller profits and quick returns. The bank trading system was, and is, in effect the same in all its features as that formerly well known in this country in the manufacturing districts, when the work people were paid their weekly wages by orders on the provision and clothes shops kept by their masters, by which they were fleeced in price, as well as often in quality and weight, and their wages, however nominally high, depreciated in reality by 20 per cent. or more. It is still remembered also, that in many instances the masters were bankers as well as manufacturers and paid the balance of wages not absorbed by their own provision shops in their own paper promises, like the Missippi banks at present. However apparently profitable such a system of business may appear on a first view, and under peculiarly favourable circumstances, locally and otherwise, whatever advantages might at first or occasionally be derived from it, is well known that the result ended in the embarrassment, and ultimately in the failure, in a majority of cases, of those mixed up in the double capacity of traders and bankers, paper-money coiners, makers of goods and provision dealers.—*Times.*

SPANISH AMERICAN BONDHOLDERS.

Yesterday a very numerous meeting of the holders of Spanish American bonds was held at the London Tavern' Bishosgate-street, to receive a report from the committee, and to consider the measures to be adopted in furtherance of the claims of the bondholders. G. R. Robinson, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman said he was happy to meet so large and respectable an assembly of the Spanish-American bondholders. It was now three years since he had presided at a similar meeting, and since that time proceedings had taken place which tended to promote the object they had in view. These proceedings were very fully detailed in a report which was now ready for general circulation, and which if not on the whole quite so satisfactory as he could have wished, still it contained many statements of a very gratifying description; and he hoped that the time was not very far distant when their claims would not only be acknowledged but paid, if not in full, at least a portion of them. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that whatever ministry might be appointed for the future government of this country their claims would be considered as strongly entitled to support. It had been stated that there was a great difference between their claims and those of a purely commercial character which were for depredations comitmitted by foreign states; but he confessed that he, for one, could not see the distinction, for in his opinion the Spanish American bondholders had, both in reason and equity, as strong a claim upon the support and assistance of the British government as any body of merchants could have under the circumstances to which he had alluded. When they (the bondholders) lent their money to the Spanish American States, they did so to enable them to establish their independence; and in doing so they acted not in opposition to the government of the day, but in concurrence with its policy. If then bondholders lent their money, the government passed the Foreign Enlistment Act (hear, hear)—to assist the struggling government of South America in establishing their independence. The government of this country had since obtained the most important commercial advantages by the intercourse that had taken place between Great Britain and Spanish America; and it was not therefore too much for the bondholders so expect the support and assistance of the government towards the obtaining payment of the money they had so advanced. He thought no one present would venture to express a doubt that if the money had been advanced by the citizens of the United States, or by the subjects of the King of the French, government would not long since have taken the most decided measures to enforce such claims. (Cheers.) America had on all occasions taken the most decisive steps to enforce the claims of her citizens; and, with regard to France, it was strange, that after we had assisted that government in enforcing certain claims it had upon that of Mexico, the claims of the Spanish bondholders should have been so long disregarded. He would, without further observation, briefly state to the meeting the report of the committee.

The report of the committee was then read. It was a document of very considerable length, and purported to give a statement of the proceedings of the committee with regard to each of the several governments in Spanish America on whom the bondholders have claims, and of the present state of those claims. The report, in the first instance, adverted to the proposal of the Mexican government, made through their agents, Lizardi and Co., for adjusting the demands of the stockholders in the republic, and to the resolutions passed at a public meeting on the 9th of August, 1837. After stating the terms of agreement entered into by the bondholders on the one part and the Mexican Minister on the other, the report stated that the fulfilment of the arrangement had been prevented by the blockade of the Mexican ports by the French squadron, by which the republic had been deprived of its customs revenue. The committee hope that, as the differences between France and Mexico are now adjusted the ratification of the agreement will soon be received, and that the Mexican government will faithfully carry it into effect. The report next adverted to the debt of Colombia, which had been divided into three parts, the republic forming now three indepentend states, viz.—New Granada, Venezuela, and the Equator. The total debt of Colombia is 6,625,950l., of which New Granada takes 3,312,175., Venezuela 1,888,295l. 15s., and Equator 1,424,579l. 5s. To meet the claim on New-Granada, the government have set apart certain portions of the customs, tobacco, and other duties, the produce of waste lands sold, &c. The government, the report adds, has appointed Senor Morquero to proceed to London as its commissioner to effect an arrangement with the bondholder; 600,000 dollars have already been remitted to provide for the arrears of dividends, and the Senor will bring with him 80,000 dollars more for the same purpose. In reply to a dispatch forwarded by the committee to Bogota, the agents in that city state that the government of the republic was most anxious to maintain faith with bondholders to the full extent the resources of the country would permit, but that the state that of the country would not allow of more than 300,000 dollars per annum to be set aside for the foreign dividends. The state of Venezuela, according to the report, has hypothecated the surplus of tithes, the customs, subsidiary duties, and other revenues, to pay the interests, as its part of the debt; and, in pursuance of a decree for that purpose, the government has appointed General O'Leary to proceed to London, to arrange with the bondholders for the liquidation of the foreign debt. It has also commenced making remittances to London. For this purpose 70,000 dollars have already been remitted, and before the end of the year, terminating on the 30th of June next, further amounts were to be sent off to make up 160,000 dollars. With respect to Equator, the government has offered grants of land and mines to the bondholders in part payment of their claims. Don Pedro Gaul, having arrived as a commissioner from this state, and awaiting the arrival of the representatives of the two other states, the committee had not received any communication relative to his mission. The committee trust that within a short time the commissioners from these states will be assembled in London, and that active measures will then be taken for putting the whole of the Colombian debt into a train of liquidation.

CHILI.

The report set forth a letter from the Chairman to Lord Palmerston regarding the Chili loan, to which his lordship returned the following answer:—

"Foreign Office, April 15, 1839.

"Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, representing the injury sustained by the holders of Chilian and Peruvian bonds, in consequence of the protracted and aggressive war waged by Chili against the Peru-Bolivian Confederation; and I am to request you to assure the committee of South American bondholders, that this subject has engaged the anxious attention of her Majesty's government, and that strenuous efforts have been made to prevail upon the Chilian government to put an end to a war which appear to her Majesty's government to be unjust, and which by its consequences, is productive of serious injury to the interests of the British creditors of Chili.

"Those efforts will be continued, and no steps shall be omitted which can with propriety be taken with a view to effect a pacification between the contending parties.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"W. FOX STRANGWAYS.

"G. R. Robinson, Esq."

PERU.

With reference to this state, the report said that Don José Joaquin de Mora has lately arrived in London, as Consul General from the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, and from him the committee have received the strongest assurances of General Santa Cruz's earnest wishes and intentions to do justice to the Peruvian bondholders, who, he states, but for the existence of the war, would, ere this, have received convincing proofs of the reality of the Protector's intention.

BUENOS AYRES.

The committee have not been enabled to obtain any information regarding the probability of the payment of the dividends upon this loan since the 20th of May, 1837, when they were informed by a letter, dated the 9th of January, 1837, that the goverment were endeavouring to raise a loan of 17,000,000 dollars for the purpose of placing their national bank paper on a proper footing, and that immediately after this it would turn its attention to the payment of the principal and interest on the foreign debt.

Since that period the blockade of the river Plata by the French must necessarily have greatly injured the commerce of that country and crippled the means of the government in such a manner as to preclude any chance of an arrangement favourable to the bondholders during its continuation.

Don Manuel Moreno has recently returned to this country as Minister Plenipotentiary from Buenos Ayres, and on the 30th of March the committee addressed a letter to him, to which the following answer has been received:—

"Sabloniere Hotel, April 5th 1839.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, in which by direction from the committee of the Spanish American bondholders, you request to be informed whether I have received instructions to enter into any arrangement with the holders of the Buenos Ayres bonds, I have the honour to acquaint you, that no instructions have been communicated to me by my government on this particular; but I may assure you that, as soon as the present unfortunate differences with France shall be settled, the immediate attention of the government of Buenos Ayres will be engaged on this important subject.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"MANUEL MORENO.

"To Thomas Williams, Esq., &c. &c.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The committee of bondholders have been in communication with the government of Central America, through her Majesty's Consul at Guatemala, under the sanction and direction of Viscount Palmerston.

The last inteligence from the Central American government received by the committee was in a communication of a despatch from the Consul, dated St. Salvador, March 8, 1838, to her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in which the Consul states he had presented to the government of Central America the letter from the committee of the 24th of August, 1837, and had accompanied it with a letter from himself, applying for official statements of the produce of that part of the tobacco duties appropriated to the liquidation of the bondholders' claims, and impressing on the government of Central America the necessity of fulfilling, without delay, the engagement to make a remittance on the account of the debt.

The Consul added, that the convulsed state of the country, and the absence of the minister, as also of the President, from the seat of the federal government, had delayed an answer to his letter.

The committee have from time to time, until very recently, been informed, in answer to their inquiries, that the internal contentions in a large portion of the republic operated to prevent the collection and appropriation of the revenue, and necessarily suspended the promised remittances towards the liquidation of the bondholders' claims; but by late accounts there is reason to hope a favourable change has occurred in the general state of affairs in Central America.

The Chairman said that, having gone through the above very lengthened detail, he hoped the meeting would give the committee credit for not having been idle. They had persevered amidst the most harrassing circumstances for the last 12 years, having used every argument short of the actual threat of hostilities. The government had aided them, but not, as many persons imagined, to the extent they ought to have done. A bondholder here interrupted the hon. chairman, by asking what the Tories would have done for them? Mr Robinson replied that he had always had the same views expressed to him by every administration. The committee, though they had acted gratuitously, had incurred certain expenses which the bondholders at large were bound to defray. In conclusion he had to observe, that the states of South America were gradually developing their resources, and that he was of opinion that Columbia would be the first to resume payment, when many of the others would follow. The Chairman then sat down amidst loud cheers.

A resolution was then proposed by Mr. Marshall M.P., to the effect that the meeting regretted the slow progress of the acknowledged claims of the bondholders on the governments of the Spanish American states.

Mr. Wyllie seconded it, and said that one state was making 15 per cent. per annum of the money advanced to them by the bondholders, and that nothing could be hoped for but by the assistance of our own government.

Colonel Davies, M.P., moved the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Goldsmid, and carried.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

Mr. Salter, whose reputation as an artist, both in Italy and this country, is established by several paintings of a very high order of merit, is at present engaged on a picture representing the annual banquet given on every 18th of June in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo by the Duke of Wellington, at Apsley-house. The picture is at this moment in an unfinished state, but enough is done to afford every prospect of an addition of great interest and merit to the historical paintings which have recently been produced by British artists. The subject of this picture is a very difficult one to manage. The figures seated at the banquet-table must necessarily be arranged almost, horizontally, so that without great management in the artist, the rules of composition must be broken, and eye offended with the regularity and stiffness of straight lines. Mr. Salter, by the way in which he has treated his subject has avoided offending against the rules of art, and yet preserved a correct representation of what he depicts on canvass. There are in the picture 69 portraits of the officers who served under the Duke, including amongst the portraits two or three civilians, who are, or have been present on the occasion of the dinner, and there are a few portraits of servants of some of the female members of the Duke's family, who are seen in the back ground of the picture, looking through a door way at the guests, and there is also in the back ground a portrait of the artist himself, who has very justifiably, and in imitation of the old masters, introduced his own likeness. The room in which the banquet is held is in the picture an exact copy of the real apartment. The numerous paintings in the possession of his Grace, which decorate the walls of the apartment itself, are in the representation in Mr. Salter's picture all faithfully copied, and the details of furniture, the candelabra, the superb plateau, &c., are all elaborately set forth. The numerous portraits are good likeness of the originals; indeed, the eye of the spectator discovers without difficulty the face of every individual, and recognizes the closeness of its resemblance to the features with which he is familar. To avoid the harshness of long lines or rows of heads, the artist has got his figures into knots or separate groups: he has painted some in the act of talking, others attentively listening, and all engaged in some way or other, so as to give a general animation and life to the scene. The colouring, for which we believe Mr. Salter is eminently distinguished, is peculiarly brilliant. The picture is bright and showy, but there is nothing of that gaudiness and red and yellow tone which unfortunately is too much in vogue. Amongst the most prominent portraits are those of the Duke of Wellington, his late Majesty William IV., Pozzo di Borgo. Lords Bathurst, Hill, Strafford, Sir A. Dixon, Sir C. Halket, Sir E. Kerrison, Sir A. Barnard, Lord Sandys, Sir J. Kempt, Colonel Rowan, Sir H. Hardinge Colonel Gurwood, Sir S. Waters, Lords F. and E. Somerset, the late Sir John Elley, Lord Saltoun, Lord Hotham, Sir Horatio Townsend, Sir A. Clifton, and the Duke of Richmond. General Lygon is represented in his steel breast-plate, having been on duty on the day of the banquet. This exception breaks the sameness of the costumes, and forms a good resting-place in the picture for the eye of the spectator. Mr. Moon, who seems to spare no price in securing the talents of artists, has already arranged to have this painting engraved. The engravings will be most interesting records on excellent illustrations of the great day of victory which resulted from the talents, valour, and military skill of the illustrious-Duke and his companions on the field of battle.

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